Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,145—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. (5-30 P.M.)	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Sept.	PERSIA	7551		...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	...	...	7912
15th "	SALSETTE	...	...	...
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	10683	...	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10683
19th "	MARMORA	10509	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7551	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7912	...	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th March	ARABIA	10683	...	...
11th "	MALWA	7912	...	...
18th "	EGYPT	6060	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
29th "	PERSIA	7551	...	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	...	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10683	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10680
20th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, [illegible] Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPE[illegible]

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 521	Rs. 743 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea...	Rs. 543 or Rs. 587	Rs. 792 or Rs. 849

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	.....	Dec. 5
†B. Merion Hall	6700	.....	" 14
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6900	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	810	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	8500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
B. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of [illegible]	...	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service of two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	22nd Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONDA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 26th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Ahwaz.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

21st September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	2nd Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
DALBGNIEN	4,139	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. "
BALAZUS	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÉZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Forcati	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Forcati	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Forcati	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Forcati	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisian	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisien	6017	24th Sept. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GRAVES, (of Messrs. Graves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoorjee Kassey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lenticule Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch bears the name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs. 14
Silver cased Crystal face model	... " 22-8	" " 20-4
Silver cared Hunting or Half Hunting models	... ... " 27-8	" " 24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

Californian New Season's Fruit Fresh consignment just arrived in large 2½ lb. tins.

Cases containing ... { 6 LEMON CLING PEACHES. 6 APRICOTS. 5 BARTLETT PEARS. 3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES. 3 GREENGAGE PLUMS. 1 BLACKBERRIES.

Rs. 22-8 per case... OR RE. 1 PER TIN. SELECTED.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dalton (Daily)	Pangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902 GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA

is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "URLANA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 21st current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a.m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1910.

In the matter of THE BOMBAY OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Sect. 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, will be held at 3 P.M., on 25th day of October, 1910, at 109, Hornby Road, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.—Dated the 22nd day of September, 1910.

W. E. HILLIARD, Liquidator.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, SITUATE AT SHOLAPUR, BELONGING TO THE NEW SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SHOLAPUR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

and

In the matter of the NEW SPINNING WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Sholapur, Ltd.

UNDER instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, appointed by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 8th day of November, 1909, the Official Liquidator, or his Agent Mr. C. W. D'GAMA will put up FOR SALE, at Sholapur, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the order of the said High Court in that behalf, dated the 1st day of August, 1910, on SUNDAY, the 25th day of September, 1910, at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 466, together with all trees, stones and other materials, lying thereon and therein, situate, lying and being at Sholapur, in the Registration Sub-district of Sholapur, which said portion of land bears Plot No. 1, and contains by admeasurement 15 Acres and 28 Gunthas, and the tax payable wherefor is Rs. 23 and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say:—On or towards the East by a Public Road and by a portion of Survey Nos. 466 bearing Plot Nos. 2 and 3; on or towards the South by Survey Nos. 465, 724 and 622; on or towards the West by a Canal and beyond that by Survey No. 621, and on or towards the North by Survey No. 466, bearing Plot No. 3 and 4 and Survey No. 467.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, at the Bombay High Court Building.

R. D. SETHNA, Official Liquidator.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Bonus Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A., ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,235
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 20.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 9-16 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cents ... ... 97 1-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 83 11-16+5-8
Bar Silver in London. 24 5-32-1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 11-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm—Buyers.
Silver in New York ... ... 53 2-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-33 unchgd
Do do Berlin ... 20-43 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4-86 1-2—1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate... 2 p.c. since 2-6-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 2 12-15 —1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 3-8 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 7-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 1 2-3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77 9 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3 29-32 unchgd

MANCHESTER, September 20.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Strong.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 200
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 250
Do. Day's Imports 24,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7-72—8
Egyptian F. G. 1 ... ... 12 1-2 unchgd

	J. S.	D.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	6-80	6 84	6-81	6-81	
Mid Uplands	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
G. G. G.					

	J.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Liverpool	6 81	6-82	6-83	6 83
	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

NEW YORK, September 20.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 63,000
Do. Last year 58,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. Exports to Continent 1,000
Spot Cotton ... ... Mutilated.
Futures at New York Oct. 13·10+13 Mutilated. Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do do Dec. Mutilated
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13 7-16 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ... 12·89+12
I. G. at New Orleans Dec. ... 13·91+12
Closing tone of Futures—Quiet.

LONDON, September 20.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	.....
Do. Speculation	.....
Do. Export	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumer	42,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week	29,000
Do. Stock.	276,000
Surat's Week's Sales	.....
Do. Indian Speculation	.....
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	.....
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	.....
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock.	.....
American Afloat	.....
Indian Afloat	.....

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 5/8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Liverpool.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
South Australian ...39 Sept.-Oct.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 79 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 74 1-2
Do Month—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 13 11 1-4
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 7-1 Sellers—Dull,

BOMBAY, September 21.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d. Nov.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 7-32d. Next Mail
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 3-3d.
France 3 m/s ,, ... 170 1-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 133 1-3
60 d/s. Hongkong 133 1/4
,, Shanghai 180
,, Japan 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-10 ready and Rs. 94 1-2 per cent. forward and then declined to Rs. 94 9-16 and Rs. 94 7-16 per cent. respectively. The rate for 28th October settlement is Rs. 94 1-4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced by 1-16 at 24 5-8 for ready and 24 11-16 for forwards and New York was also up by 1-8 at 53 3-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-2-0. As the settlement for the current month is approaching speculators are firm with a good demand, hence prices are advancing. Stocks are moderate and forwards closed at Rs. 72 4-0.

The gold market remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chiata	23	7	0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swatesahi 96 to 99 touch

	24	0	3
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	6	0
1/7 Penny Ready	72	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	4	0
Second do	72	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. Demand good and prices advanced by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. Stocks are heavier and demand being nominal prices declined by an anna.

Wheat, Mowrseed and Castorseed :—Steady.

Cottonseed :—Firm. Demand being good prices advanced by four annas.

Description,	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13 9 0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 13 8 0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 13 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	,, 6 10 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6 9 0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7 13 0
Brown Katni ...	,, 7 6 0
Poppyseed ...	,, 10 9 0
Castorseed ...	,, 41 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	,, 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	,, 31 to 32
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,, 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh— ...	,, 70 to 80
Mowrseed ...	,, 7 12 0
Groundnuts ...	,, 44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 25 to 27
Maize ...	,, 19 to 20
Wheat Yellow ...	— ,, 40 to 42
Khandwa ...	,, 40 to 45
Bajara ...	,, 27 to 30
Joowar ...	,, 21 to 22
Gram ...	,, 22 to 23
Minbara ...	,, 54 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 49 to 50
Brown Meggi ...	,, 49 to 50
Kabra ...	,, 54 to 55
Black Kutni ...	,, 46 to 47
Myrabollams ...	,, 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th September:—

Wheat	23,070	cwts
Linseed	1,945	,,
Rapeseed	12,137	,,
Gingellyseed	672	,,
Poppyseed	1,238	,,
Groundnuts..	365	,,
Castorseed	2,559	,,
Rice	9,133	,,
Myrabollams	580	,,
Cottonseed	2,507	,,
Mowrseed...	265	,,
Gram	2,739	,,
Joowar	1,344	,,
Maize	189	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,527 1-2
India	65
Indian Specie...	52 3-4

MILLS.

David	400
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,805
Fazulbhoy Mills	205

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	155
New Berar	900
New Mofussil	900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	106
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ..	166 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	275
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka...	118
Ahmedabad-Prantej New Shares ...	617 1-2
Tapti Valley...	472 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 3 points up. New York received mutilated and futures were 13 up. Demand from exporters and mills was nominal by Rs. 2, and prices for ready declined. The opener showed 2 to 3 points up, Demand for New Broach opened at Rs, 293 1-2, but business being limited the closing rate was Rs. 292 1-2.

We learn the following purchases :—

150	Presidency Mills...	Miraj	... 315
200	Ralli Bros	... Akola	... 270
100	do	...Khandwa	... 255-55
500	do	...Ujjain	... 270
100	Sun mills	...Bagalkot	... 294
100	E D Sassoon & Co...	Khadakya	... 223
100	do	...Haldha	... 267
100	Hindustanni	...Bagalkot	... 297
100	Lord Rayni	...Sawgin	... 308
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 262
	,, F Good		... 252
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 274
	,, F Good		... 264
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 274
	,, F Good		... 264
	Khandesh Fine		... 275
	,, F Good		... 265
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		... 282
	,, F Good		... 276
	Akola Khangaum Fine		... 282
	,, F Good		... 272
	Amraoti Fine		... 282
	,, F Good		... 272
	Veotmal Fine		... 292
	,, F Good		... 282
	Nagpore		... 294
	,, F Good		... 284
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		... 297
	,, F Good		... 287
	Methia Fine		... 275
	,, F Good		... 285
	Broach Gin Fine		... 308
	,, F Good		... 293
	Sawginned Good		... 308
	Westerns H. G.		... 293
	Do M G		... 304
Broach Good	FUTURES		... 292 1/2
Bengal F			... 286

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th September:—

Khandeish	... Bales
Central India	... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	... ,,
Berar	31 ,,
Central Provinces	150 ,,
Oomras	186 ,,
Broach	... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	... ,,
Westerns	... ,,
Rajputana...	... ,,
Sind	... ,,
Persian	19 ,,
Egyptian	... ,,
Other sorts	... ,,
Total...	401

LIVERPOOL, September 21.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.—Oct.	7·13+2
Oct.—Nov.	6·93+2
Nov.—Dec.	6·87+2
Dec.—Jan.	6·83+2
Jan.—Feb.	6·83+2
Feb.—Mar.	6·84+2
Mar.—Apl.	6·86+3
Apl.—May	6·86+3
May.—June	6·86+2

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 6	15 0	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	14 6	15 0	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 0	15 0	16 6	19 0
Hull	14 0	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool ...	15 0	15 6	.....	.....
Marseilles ...	15 0	15 6	.....	.....
Genoa	15 0	16 0	16 6	19 0
London... ...	14 0	.....	.....	.....
Homburg ...	15 6	16 0	13 6	17 6
Tricate ...	16 6	17 6	.....	.....
Venice ...	16 6	17 6	.....	.....
Open Ports ...	Nov.	15 0		
Do ...	May	15 0		

Hamburg, Havre 6d. more
Market steady

METALS.

We quote :— lbs,
Copper Brazier 4 x 4 ... ... 21 } Rs.53 4
28
35
42
56
63
70
77
84
Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... 21 } ,, 44 14 a
28
35 } ,, 45 0 b
42
49 } ,, 44 10 c
56
Tin Ingots. ... ... ,, 43 12
Spelter S M ... ... } to 41 0
M M ... ...
J ... ... } ,, 18 8
G ... ...
Georgswalte ... ... ,, 22 0
Copper Ingots K S ... ... ,, 47 13
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 ,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings,lbs. 14, 16 10-12 ,, 48 0
10-12 14-16 48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	11,535	15,124

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	103	...
9 Bundles ...	...	18,000	...
1 Box ...	...	2,744	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From
M. Cohen and Fills	Africa	Trieste
National Bank ...	Bulimba	Behrein
Supdt V & P Docks	...RMS Lawrence.	Bushire

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 13th September, 1910.

By	Bars,	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	15	18,823
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	27	31,814

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 17th September 1910, by Council Bills*. £10,416,541
Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1910 to 31st March 1911. £ 5,083,459

* Of this sum £1,745,900 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

The Calcutta share market continues steady. Business is passing on a moderate scale, only so far, but prices in all sections are well maintained. Auckland coal have advanced to Rs. 4-12 and are still being inquired for. New Beerbhooms are also in request, The following transactions have been reported:—

Coal shares.—Auckland Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-12; Ghusick Rs. 13; Hurriladih Rs. 61; Lakurka Re. 6; New Beerbhoom Rs. 44-8; Raneeguage Rs. 20; Sendra Rs. 9-12; Testulmari Rs. 5-4.

Miscellaneous.—Burn and Co. 7 per cent (prefs) Rs. 105 and Rs. 106; Calcutta Ice Rs. 7-8; Hooghly 5 per cent debentures, Rs. 94 and Rs. 94-8; Triton Insurance Rs. 15.

3 1-2 per cent Government paper is quoted at Rs. 94-8 for cash and at Rs. 94-4 for delivery in one month.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—225 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 166 bales wool, D Koondemull ; 200 bales wool, E D Sasoon and Co ; 111 bales wool, G Goomanmulla ; 36 bales wool, R Peershand ; 12 bales wool, L Harridas; 35 bales wool, R Rugoonathdas ; 36 bales wool, B Tulockchand ; 81 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 38 bales wool, H Madanlal.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 62 cwts dillseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sasoon and Co ; 85 bales skins, W H A Graham and Co ; 56 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 2 cwts ivory M Baldeodas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—72 cwts dillseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,800 cwts bone pieces, C Mody and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—28 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 6,026 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—5,187 cwts cottonseed and 2,112 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 337 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,013 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bichar.

Milwaukee s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 6,003 cwts cottonseed, W Bechari.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harpagus s—385 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 5,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sasoon and Co ; 3,982 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 12,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co : 110 bales cotton waste, T Damji ; 4,000 cwts linseed and 895 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Bruel and Co ; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 12,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 101 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 100 bales hemp S Soorajmull ; 4,915 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 400 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harport s—6,003 cwts rabeseed, E D Sasoon and Co.
Branfels s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—99 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Maru s—1,402 cwts mustarseed, A Blaschek and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, Bauer and Krause; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avala s—2,020 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyed and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 1,900 tons, manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 450 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, M Valabhdas : 213 cwts turmoric bulb, S Bhimji ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

Candidate s—1,000 tons manganise ore, Killick Nixon and Co.
Maru s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—974 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,320 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—250 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 706 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—750 bales twist, D Sasoon and Co.
Bingo Maru s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Devanha s—28 3·4 cwts condements, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THERE is authority for stating (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post") that the Admiralty are making arrangements for the placing of at least three and probably five, floating docks of abnormal dimension at points on the south coast of England and in the Irish Sea.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—September 14, of black water fever, on his way into Shwebo (Burma), Reginald Geoffry, of the Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation, the only son of Mr and Mrs G K Martin, of Coorg, aged 29 years.

SLACKE—September 15, at the General Hospital, Madras, of enteric, Clara Annie Slacke, wife of Colour-Sergt-Instructor J Slacke, M and S M Ry Volunteers, Arkonam, and daughter of the late William and Mrs Burrows, of Balmadies Estate Ouchterlony Valley, Nilgiris.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Triangular Cricket Match : Presidency vs. Hindus. Bombay Gymkhana Ground 11-30 a. m.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan", Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers' Foot ball Tournament, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph : "The Secret of the Glaciers" 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10.

Maxim: "Small fortunes are made by just industrious attention to business."—DAILY MAIL.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 9th instant, which left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia", leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 23rd September. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Instead of a lecture there will be given songs, dances, tableux and recitations arranged by Mrs. Mainee on Saturday the 1st of October at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Mainee, Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay on Wednesday held an inquest touching the death of Dadoo, (2) a Mahomedan child. It appears the child picked up a lump of opium left in the room by some elder member of the family. He ate this and was soon found unconscious. He was taken to the hospital where he expired in an hour. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DUPED BY A LOAFER.—Imamkhan Memakhan, a limekeeper in the Bombay Electric Company, has reported to the police that while he was on duty in his cabin at Borabunder at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning a Mahomedan came and told him he was wanted by his Sahib. He went out but there being no sahib he returned to find that Rs 50 had been stolen from his cabin. The money was kept in the drawer of his desk.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay on Wednesday held an inquest touching the death of Mainam Devi (30,) a Purdeshi milkman. The deceased and another Hindu Luxmidas had a quarrel while they were both under the influence of liquor. The deceased was injured in the head as he fell on a slab. Four days after that tetanus set in and he died in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus.

DISHONEST HAMAL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday Inspectors Spiers charged Jalal Mahomed Khan, with the theft of some forks and knives the property of the Anjuman-i-Islam, where the accused was employed as a hamal. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment. He was sentenced to a further term of one month for stealing a silver mounted stick, an umbrella and some sundry articles belonging to students of the Anjuman school.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, Bombay, writes to us :—A desire having being expressed by a large class of the public that certain days of the week be set aside for Band performances, when admittance to the garden should be restricted to persons paying an entrance fee, so as to avoid the overcrowding which occurs during band performances on free days, it has been arranged to give this suggestion a trial, and with the sanction of the Government and the Corporation, to close the gardens to the general public twice a month only for the present, when admittance to the gardens will be had on the payment of a fee of annas 2 and for children half an anna. Until further notice visitors will be allowed to enter the garden on the following Wednesdays on the payment of entrance fees and there will be band performances in the evening. Any change in the arrangement subsequently found necessary will be notified in due course. The dates on which this arrangement takes effect are 12th and 26th October, 9th and 23rd November, 14th and 28th December, 11th and 25th January, 8th and 22nd February.

THIEVING SOLDIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gulder charged John Toulay, R.G.A., with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 45, the property of Messrs. Lund and Brooley. It appears from the evidence that the accused had called at the premises of Messrs. Lund and Brockley and desires to buy a ladies watch. He was given one by Mr. F. E. Roberts, an assistant in the firm. He ran away with it. Next day he was taken to Mr. Roberts with the watch. It was sold to a Parsi in the R. A. Factory.

The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE RECENT MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR IGATPURI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We do not wish to inflict on the public the horrowing details of the nasty motor smash-up near Igatpuri. But we feel that we owe it to our helpers that the incident did not prove more gruesome than it is. At the hands of such of the officials of the Nasik District as we came across, we received the utmost consideration. To the European passengers of the Manmad Express—Messrs. Coombs, Turner, Arnott, Otto and Cherry and Private Clifford, our best thanks are due for the helping hand they gave us in removing the injured to the train, and the liberal manner in which they parted with their belongings to minister to their comfort. The head guard of the train, Mr. Tripp, deserves special mention, while the manner in which the railway employes between Igatpuri and Victoria Terminus rose to the conception of their duties (towards the injured passengers does credit not only to them but also to their employers.

Last but not least, in Dr. Arnott the Resident Railway Surgeon at Igatpuri, who accompanied us all the way to Bombay, we found not only a skilful medical officer but a man of extraordinary resources during emergency. We cannot close without a reference to the smart work done by the Ambulance Department in Bombay in removing the injured to their homes.

Through all our lives we shall carry with us the grim memory of that unhappy day, but we shall never forget the kindness and consideration of our helpers and rescuers.

N. C. PATUCK.
S. H. BATLIVALA.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided, yesterday, at a setting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters :—

Re KASTURCHAND MOHANLAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Velinkar for a creditor opposed the application. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had sold very valuable property at Verla Parla which he had not accounted for.

After hearing counsel his Lordship granted the insolvent the usual interim order.

Re MAHOMED USMAN H. SALEMAHOMED.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

LAKHMICHAND DWARKADAS.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for a creditor, applied for a short postponement of the hearing of the matter in order to enable him to file his grounds of opposition. The learned counsel said that owing to ignorance of the rules the creditor had not given seven days clear notice and the court had power under section 20 of the Act to postpone the hearing. The insolvency was for over Rs. 1,10,000 and his client was the largest creditor.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent.

His Lordship refused the application remarking that no ground had been shown for the delay.

Re ATMARAM PURSHOTAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mirza appeared for a creditor Mr. G. Adler, a French Jewellery Merchant, and applied that the insolvents be ordered to serve notices and proceed with their insolvency. The learned counsel said that the first insolvent was a jewellery merchant and the creditor had sold jewellery to the insolvent worth Rs. 10,000 on credit. The creditor subsequently came to know that the insolvent had absconded. He then went to his place of business and found that the uncle of the insolvent was in charge of the shop under a mortgage deed. The creditor then applied for the adjudication of the insolvents but they had not yet received notices on their creditors.

Mr. Mankar said that the insolvents had taken and served notices and the hearing had been fixed for the 10th of December next.

His Lordship refused Mr. Mirza's application remarking that there was no necessity to give the order prayed for. His Lordship fixed the hearing for the 21st of December next.

Re SORABJI D. DADYSETT.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

Re IBARAHIM SULEMAN.

This insolvent was given a month's extension of the interim order on the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges, —Dagdu Krishnaji, Leopold Arnold Yongyer, Motabhai Pandurang, Amarsey Vallabhdas, Zuber Rahim Saikh, Inviar Suban, Cowasji Dinshah, Nensey Kursondas Thakor, Hessu Halia, Lakhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya, Dindrabin Lava, Peer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed, Alimahomed Nathu Usman Bhai, Beramji Pallonji Vishnu, Jacob Allara Khaia Dharamsey Nagel, John Oven.

CONVICTION REVERSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Sakharam Ganpat Tupe, who was convicted by Mr. A. C. Wild, acting Sessions Judge of Nasik, of making a false statement on affirmation to a public servant and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the accused, while the government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused had in 1906 made a certain statement to the mamlatdar, in respect of certain lands, and subsequently in a suit he had given evidence which was quite to the contrary.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 22nd September.

799. Signalling.—To-day Thursday the 22nd instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m., at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

800. Parade—Monday the 26th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd September.

144. Parades—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., on Saturday 1st October and proceed to middle ground for 6" Mark vii gun drill and D R F drill.

All recruits are especially requested to attend.

Dress—Khaki and forage caps.

A D R F class will be started at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder, at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday 28th September.

Members wishing to attend this class are requested to send their names in to the Adjutant by 24th September.

145. Musketry—The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for class firing for recruits—Practice 1 "Grouping Standard" only on Sunday 2nd October.

Firing to Commence at 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

146. Arms.—Rifles are available for issue, and members are requested to draw them personally between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. any day except Sunday.

147. Annual Reports—The annual reports for the season 1909-10 are ready for issue and can be obtained at Head Quarters.

148. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to Sapper W. Ross E. E. Company to 31st December 1910.

149. Strength.—The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps. Bombr H.C. Murrell No. 1 Company and Sapper W. Grant E. E. Company.

The following members having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps in accordance with Corps Rule No. 14. Bombr D. J. Chapman Grs, W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston...R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr R Stocken .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ..Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mills .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 21.

Avala .....2385 Canham .....P & O S N Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Caithness .....2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Khasrou .....2410 Beard .....B & P S N Co
Knight of the Thistle..4256 Brown...Killick Nixon & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephens ...W & A Graham & Co
Majmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Shah Ameer.....1922 Halse .....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Said.....502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co
Urlana .....3333 Carey.....M M & Co
Valdura.....3594 McDougall...W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Robins .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	12 10	P & O Co
B Bellasco	2160	Jand	Cochin	27 9	J Finlay and Co Ld
C & E Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull via Karachi	23 9	J Finlay & Co
H Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	24 9	B & P S N & Co
L Milwaukee	4183	Smith	Hull...Barrow-in-Furness	30 9	W & A Graham & Co
M Islami	1605	Green	Repairing	B & P S N & Co	
N Harpagus	3671	Johnson	Antwerp	30 9	W & A Graham & Co
P Brannfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamberg	23 9	W & A Graham & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah	29 9	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Quilca	3442	Stewart	Java	26 9 M M & Co
3	Olympia	3269	Robertson	Liverpool	30 9 W & A Graham & Co
5	Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1 10 A L S N Co
6	Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	22 9 M M & Co
7	Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	23 9 N Y Kaisha
8	China	3868	Panissich	Kobe	24 9 A L S N Co
9	Maron	4437	Adams	Dunkirk	10 10 K Nixon & Co
10&11	City of York	7705	Wilson	Karachi	21 9 Killick Nixon & Co
12&13	Persia	4108	Haughton	London	24 9 P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Manley	Buscheh	22 9 M M & Co
15	Candidate	3826	Booth	Liverpool &c	N F Killick Nixon & Co
16	Harport	2503	Lamb	Dunkirk	23 9 J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F ...Gulf port	22 9 Bo S N Co Ld	
Kaveri	553	Damoo	B Nager	21 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
Netravati	639	Fakeera	N F	N F B S N Co M W D	
Beme	1899	Barrand	Rangoon	25 9 Shaw Wallace & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commanders	From.
Kt. of the Thistle.	Brown	Colombo, Sept 17
Urlana	Carey	Sarabaya, Aug 21
Lhasa	McDermnie	Karachi, Sept 19

DEPARTURE.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Wardha	Archdeacon	Calcutta

The following vessel obtained their port clearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Damra, Manley, Persian Gulf.
„ Chanda, Tice, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Beme for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From.
16	Norfolk	Calcutta
17	City of Lucknow	Coconada
19	Nurani	Calcutta
19	Gwalior	Negapatam

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Direct Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tangiffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	21	11	50 a.m.	3	7
Suez	21	13	40	1	17

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (20-6-09).
Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted (14 9-10).
Turkish route restored (21-9-10)
Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (20 9-10).
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (20-9-10).

THE Italian battleship "Regina Margherita" has been the scene of a terrible accident. While the warship was proceeding to Tarente, whe e the second division of the squadron was carrying out some manœuvres, one of the boiler-tubes exploded. Nine stokers were shockingly burnt, three so seriously that they died almost immediately.

SIR HAROLD STUART will be returning from leave early in November, and should in the ordinary course rejoin the Government of India in Calcutta as Home Secretary. Mr. Earle, at present officiating as Secretary in the department, in that case, will revert to special duty, in connection among other things with the Calcutta Improvement scheme.

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Tnana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 22nd Sept. 1910.

REPRESSION AND CONCILIATION.

THE *Times*, having completed its series of articles on India, and drawn its conclusions, has since proceeded to comment on them. Articles, conclusions and comment, seem to us typical of the ordinary solemn, shallow, vaticinations of the average pressman. Charaoterized like so much else that comes to us under the imprimatur of one great authority or another, in the press or out of it, by a pretentious verbosity, we seek in vain for any sound kernel, within the irritating husk. Some contemporaries appear to have welcomed the utterance of the London Oracle with exuberant —possibly a trifle fulsome—approval and to have added to the haze of fine words, their own cuttle-fishy contributions. One at least of the besetting sins of the times, cropping up in all high places, is the tendency to rely upon sonorous phrases. These are the narcotics of true thought, the soothing anodynes, under whose influence, the great statesman or the great writer really believes that he has indicated a remedy for some practical evil, when he has hushed its poignant cry in a babble of high-sounding words. The *Times* article is a good illustration. Critically examined, it will be found to consist of a string of sentences, which have all the semblance of meaning a great deal, but in fact mean nothing. What does a blended policy of repression and conciliation mean, applied to the particular evil, for which it is prescribed? The ridiculous nostrum will probably be paraded from Himalaya to Cormorin, and few will be at the pains to think through the dainty crust, to the emptiness and confusion it hides. We have no desire, or intention, to criticize any measure or policy; we hope to confine ourselves to a purely abstract analysis of the thought displayed in the use of popular phrases, and to show that problems, already confused enough, only grow more confounded by recklessly bandying them about. Presumably the Herculean task which the *Times* sets our new Viceroy, is blending the repression of anarchy, with the conciliation of all legitimate aspirations to constitutional reform. And in this is implied that anarchy and constitutional reform spring in some, as yet unexplained way, from the same root, so that the one must be pruned away with a special eye to leaving the root and its less disagreeable offshoot unimpaired. No one in this country, we venture to think, has seriously advocated or thought of advocating the repression of perfectly legitimate aspirations. But hundreds, and among them the highest names in the land, appear to have thought that repressing anarchical crime, was a policy inextricably penetrated with the need of not repressing what deserves to be encouraged, the growth of a healthy spirit of free constitutionalism. Too many great reputations in India rest on the rather foolish admiration of what passes as the faculty of rapidly "grasping" all the details of a profoundly complex subject. But that kind of "grasp," which is really no indication of first-class power—rather the reverse—too often means that while the salient features of a subject are rapidly grasped—any person of average intelligence is capable of this feat. The subtler, connecting links, ramifying in various unexpected directions, are also *grasped*—and crushed utterly out of sight and being.

The almost universal assent given to the *Times'* ponderous expressions by men of all degrees of intelligence and responsibility in India, is a convincing proof that few if any of them have taken the trouble to sort all the factors of the problem, disentangle intertwining ideas, which ought to be kept separate, and so obtain a clear view of what is meant by "blending a policy of repression with one of conciliation." What is to be repressed, and what is to be conciliated? And why use the term "conciliation," which connotes a lurking feeling of hostility and anticipated danger on the part of the "conciliator" from those to be conciliated? The crowd of ideas blurringly, slovenlily lumped together all take their origin from the common label "Anarchy." It is anarchy which is to be firmly repressed, and is it anarchy which is to timidly conciliated? If not, then what is the sense of bracketing as two branches of one policy, things which are radically distinct and different? Let us look into this a little closer. The first and rather obvious confusion lies in identifying the repression of anarchy, with the repression of the criminal anarchist. Anarchy is a theory, an ideal, an utopia, if you please; in itself no more deserving repression, than Christian Science, socialism or psychical research. All these movements excite an active hostility, amounting to something very like hatred, in minds differently constituted, pledged to other methods and other ideals. But while the opponents of, say, Christian Science, would probably demur to conciliating its votaries, by pretending to sympathize with them, and further their ideal of a world freed from doctors and medicine, they would surely not go the length of repressing them. But if individual believers in Christian Science took to advertising, attracting a too flagging public interest in their special truth, by assassinating orthodox doctors, no one would hesitate to suppress the perpetrators of those murders, as well as any organization committed to that violent method of propagandism. Anarchy as a theory of State organization is indistinguishable from rationalist or ideal socialism. No one wants to repress the ideal socialist hypothesis, or those who find a visionary happiness in indulging in it. But where anarchy branched off from its common root, rationalist socialism, was in its method. Propaganda by deed became the ill-omened badge and war-cry of the anarchist. It simply meant that he grew tired of waiting for appreciation, and the realization of his hopes, and so determined forcibly to attract public attention by organised murder. All civilization objected; all civilization agreed that this was much too drastic a method to be tolerated as a means of mere advertisement. So that all countries in which anarchists have started a propaganda by deed, have combined to repress the propagandists. But this repression, is in no special sense, a policy; it belongs to the common criminal law. We do not talk of a State policy of repressing thaggi and dakoity; or burglaries, or garotting, or murder. We leave that to the criminal courts. But where a class of crimes is not only traceable but admittedly due to a desire to advertise a theory of State government—for in spite of the contradiction implied in the name the anarchist really believes in a self-governing State or community, in which no individual shall be coerced by law—it becomes a really serious question whether that theory deserves conciliation.

As long as it remains a theory and as long as its adherents confine themselves to peaceful methods of advocating and supporting it, there is no particular reason for either suppressing or conciliating it, unless the State chooses to accept its goals and ideals, as within the sphere of practical politics. True anarchy be it noted is quite distinct from revolt against a foreign rule. It is a revolt, essentially national, against an existing form of national government. But in the Western world anarchy as a possible theory, is virtually dead. Crimes committed in its name are little more than the violent expression of dissatisfaction with existing conditions, referable to nothing really constructive, which is to take the place of what has been destroyed. Practically all socialism has dissociated itself not only from the special anarchist method, but from the anarchist ideal. Socialism, in its modern vigorous form, is historical and realistic, no longer rationalistic and ideal. Consequently there is virtually a consensus of opinion all over the civilized Western world against both the theory and practice of the older anarchy. All governments agree as they have virtually always agreed in the repression of anarchist, just as in the repression of any other form of violent crime organized or unorganized. And it would probably not be saying too much, that all governments are now agreed in the undesirability of conciliating, or even encouraging the anarchist ideal. When the *Times* glibly talks of blending a policy of repression with conciliation, it suggests making concessions to the spirit which animates those crimes and criminals who are to be repressed. What it really means probably is that every encouragement should be given to constitutional aspirations, and movements having for their object no more than obtaining a larger share in the government of the continent by Indians. And it is presupposed that those movements should be carried on in a spirit not inconsistent with thorough loyalty to the King-Emperor. But who has ever thought it necessary to magnify such a truism into a new and portentous policy? Much less to "blend" it with the firm repression of organized crime? "Ex-hypothesi," the two have nothing in common, and the suggestion that they are or ought to be blended will not bear critical examination. Let us begin by realizing clearly that in the judgment of most competent thinkers, the anarchist ideal, is neither to be conciliated nor encouraged, even among homogeneous self-governing peoples. Those who invented, cherished, often advocated it, in works of great ability, are now a dwindling remnant. Practical anarchy, adopting propaganda by deed, and meaning organized assassination, has invariably met with stern repression, and all civilized communities have sanctioned State action of that kind. It would be extremely interesting to hear what the Indian Anarchist—if there be any truly deserving the name—wants, what his goal is, what his ideal? Once this is definitely formulated all the world would be in a better position to judge how far conciliating those committed to such ideals, is possible or desirable. But that is a different question altogether from repressing anarchist or any other crimes of violence on the one hand, and conciliating or encouraging the growth of a healthy public constitutional spirit, on the other.

LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

DR. MACLAGAN, who has just died in his eighty-fifth year, resigned the Archbishopric of York at the beginning of last year, when we as well as others said so much about his career that but little remains to be said now. His resignation was something in the now nature of a surprise, though it came when he was well on in years, because he held strongly that there was no precedent for any of his many predecessors having resigned and that therefore he could not do so even if he so desired. About five years ago he received a warning by a sudden attack of illness that it was time for him to seek rest. But he was prevented from giving up his office by the scruples we have mentioned. Fortunately for him these scruples were at length overcome and he decided to make room for a younger man. But he has not survived his resignation long. He was the last of the bishops appointed by Disraeli who chose him thirty-three years ago in the heyday of his brilliant career as Premier, to succeed the celebrated Bishop Selwyn in the See of Lichfield. In the previous year the late Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State for India, had offered him the Metropolitan See of Calcutta which he did well to decline as an English See was due to his talents and abilities. Lord Salisbury, however, had the satisfaction fifteen years later of translating him from Lichfield to the Archiepiscopal See of York which fell vacant by the death of Dr. Magee within a few months of his appointment. Of the main incidents of his vigorous rule of the Northern Province of the Church of England we treated quite recently. As an Archbishop he took part in the Coronation of the late King, and claimed the right to put the crown on the Queen Consort's head, on historical grounds His claim was allowed, and Queen Alexandra was crowned by him just as King Edward was crowned by the venerable Dr. Temple Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Maclagan was not a theologian, as he had little leisure for study during the last thirty years when he was taken up with his episcopal duties; neither had he the literary tastes which distinguished his famous predecessor, Dr. Thomson. But he had great administrative powers which he used to the benefit of his large province. It is somewhat curious that he began his career in the Army and served sixty years ago in a regiment in India. He was the first English Archbishop who was ever in the Army.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

OUR telegrams tells us much of American politics just now, probably more than the general reader cares to hear, and certainly more than he understands. For enlightenment he might turn to the notes on American affairs which Mr. Maurice Low writes month by month to the *National Review*. Therein he will read that politics in the United States are, at the present time, in as chaotic a state as any man has ever known them. "Parties are disorganised. Discipline is slackened. Anything may happen—even the expected—and no one would be surprised. The balance swings from day to day." So much we gather from our telegrams. "But which is Whig and which is Tory, why bless us, that's another story." There are as many combinations as in a child's kaleidoscope, says Mr. Low and seemingly they are formed with as little relation to plan. If the Republicans, or Democrats, Insurgents or Conservatives are in the ascendant there are no means of knowing and probably the uncertainty will continue until the votes are counted in November. The split or series of splits are, in Mr. Low's view, the result of the attempt to unite two forces which are not complementary, the forced marriage of politics and morality. But the strained feeling between ex-President Roosevelt and his former Secretary, President Taft is not the result of any difference of opinion as to the necessity for the purification of either political or industrial morality. Mr. Taft, however, appears to have given umbrage to his own party and at present to be in doubt whether he will be wanted or not as President when his period of office has expired. The Insurgents, it seems, have come almost to the point of declaring open war upon the President and in Iowa, Senator Cummins, the Chairman of the Convention, spoke of the Republican Party as the party of Lincoln and Grant and Roosevelt, but refused to mention Mr. Taft's name, and it is felt that no greater insult was ever offered to a Republican President by a Republican Convention. The Insurgents we are assured are mere jugglers with words and Mr. Low doubts if insurgency is anything more than mere hysteria. He doubts if their professions and protestations ring quite true. Insurgency may be deep-seated and may appeal to conscience, but, says he, the people want something they hardly know what, and they agitate in a purposeless sort of way for reform, Insurgency either means very much or nothing at all and it is this doubt which gives the movement so much interest.

REUTER cables that the Local Government Board is taking over the City of London Infirmary for Cancer Research.

MR. W. J. Bryan, has formally stated he will not be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1912.

ON return from leave Major W. C. Anderson of the Indian Army is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow. The following transfers in the Cantonment Magistrates Department have been sanctioned :—Major V. Day Hunt from Mhow to Poona; Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Field from Poona to Kamptee; Lieutenant Colonel F. J. B Campbell from Kamptee to Belgaum; Lieutenant H. F W Paterson from Belgaum to Multan.

PRIVATE builders have sent in tenders to the British Admiralty for two protected cruisers of the Bristol type. They are two of five to be laid down, the other three having been allocated, two to Pembroke and one to Chatham.

ORDERS have been received at Devonport for the armoured cruiser "Defence" to be prepared to act as escort to the Duke of Connaught when he leaves in the 'Balmoral Castle" to open the first Parliament of United South Africa.

THE Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Throne of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, recently paid a visit to Baron Albert von Rothschild at Waithofen Castle. The visit, it is stated, had the character of an acknowledgment, referring, it is thought, to the prominent place held by the Baron in the firms which are constructing the Austrian Dreadnoughts at their own risk. No credit has been voted for the vessels by the delegations.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and Turkey.

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

THE two warships sold by the German Empire to the Sublime Porte are sailing in the Mediterranean and will arrive in a few days in the Straits of the Dardanelles. A Turkish squadron will await them there, and after relieving the German crew by a Turkish one the two battleships will be taken over by the Turkish Navy and weigh anchor again for Constantinople.

In the European Press this sale of two German warships has been much commented on. At first it was taken for granted that Germany hat smartly shifted off two useless old hulks to the Turks at a good price and had thus done splendid business. Then it was found out that by the purchase of these two men-of-war the Turks had got the maritime preponderance in Aegean waters and would now not hesitate to plunge into a war with Greece. Consequently, it was argued, Germany by the sale of her ships had badly served the cause of peace. The French paper "Temps', was even of opinion that after the arrival of these two German ships the Turkish Navy in the Black Sea might become dangerous to the Russians and that the Czar would have to thank Germany if he was now obliged to strengthen his Squadron in the Black Sea.

It is obvious that these two arguments are incompatible with each other. If the two ships are useless old bulks, they cannot hurt anybody, and if the Turks are expected to gain maritime superiority by the purchase of these two ships, it is taken for granted that these men-of-war have a considerable fighting strength.

The truth is that the ships in question are indeed of an older type, but by no means antiquated and that their artillery is quite up to date as they carry six heavy guns of the most advanced construction. If these ships had a higher speed, they would be very useful for Germany; but in the swift fleet of German battleships they would be a drawback. For the purposes of Turkey they are certainly very valuable.

For it goes without saying that the Turks did not buy these ships for pleasure trips. They wanted to unhold their maritime superiority over the Greeks. The latter had bought an armoured cruiser from Italy for which they are still unable to pay the purchase money. As proud possessers of such a big ship they felt far superior to the Turks and put much reliance on naval victories in case of a Turko-Greek war. The calculation has been cruelly spoiled by the addition of two more formidable men-of-war to the Turkish Navy. As in the present moment nothing could be more dangerous for the maintenance of peace than a conviction of superiority on the part of the ambitious and phantastic Greeks, it is clear that the danger of war is happily removed by the strengthening of the Turkish navy.

As regards the position of Russia on the Black Sea, she keeps at the present moment five old and three new armoured cruisers on her southern stations, and needs not fear anything if her ships are kept in good order. It is therefore necessary for the "Temps" to go a long way round for proving the thesis that Germany has an interest in compelling Russia to spend more money on her Black Sea Squadron. Our Contemporary reminds us that by the treaty of Paris of 1856 Russia was prohibited to keep a fleet on the Black Sea, that on the day of the battle of Sedan the Czar repudiated his obligation and that after the Russo-Turkish was of 1877 a larger fleet was found necessary, because the Russian fleet had proved inefficient during the war. Of course a hint is added, that the Berlin Congress with the results of which the Russian patriots were dissatisfied, war the work of Prince Bismarck. Thus it is quite clear, in the opinion of the "Temps," that it was always a set purpose of German policy to distract the attention of Russia by maritime efforts in the Black Sea. We quite fail to see, how Prince Bismarck or the Berlin Congress could compel Russia to build a new fleet for the Black Sea, if she did not wish to do so. For a great power like Russia the prohibition of keeping a navy in her territorial waters may be objectionable; but this humiliation was laid on Russia after the Crimean War by France and England. If the German victories over France enabled Russia to get rid of this fetter, it was certainly an advantage. She was now free to please herself regarding her naval policy. But that the situation was so favourably changed by the German victories over France, did not mean a compulsion for Russia to run into the expenses of more ships in the Black Sea. Certainly this article of the "Temps" while accusing Germany of evil intentions towards Russia has done a bad service to the Franco-Anglo-Russian Entente by digging up the ill-advised measures of humiliation dictated by the Western Powers after the fall of Sebastopol.

That the sale of the German warships was effected with some political object in view, and that the Berlin Foreign Office approved of it, goes without saying. The strengthening of Turkey by bettering her naval armament was a desirable object of Germany's foreign policy and ought to be equally welcome to all other Powers especially those whose declarations that they wish to see Turkey strong and independent have so often been repeated since the revolution of the Young Turks.

THE CENTENARY OF THE HENSCHEL ENGINE WORKS.

The well known engine work of Messrs Henschel & Son at Cassel are exclusively engaged in building locomotives while its principal competitors in Germany such as A. Brosig and Schwartzkopff Limited build all kinds of machinery and have several "specialities." Thus it sounded rather queer that the Locomotive Works of the Cassel firm celebrated on August 15th the completion not only of their 10000th Locomotive but also of the first century of their existence; for in 1810 nobody passing through the industrial district. On the other hand the local trains are too slow on account of their numerous stoppages and because they take passenger's luggage. The object of the new line is to shorten the stay at every station to a minimum so that the whole journey will not take more minutes than there are kilometres between Dusseldorff and Dortmund. In order not to disturb the present net of communications the whole line will be built either underground or as an elevated railway. The Union does not require the privilege of expropriating any landowner; for it expects to purchase the track as far as it does not belong to the municipalities at reasonable prices.

The only objection is that the new line will take away a large part of the present passenger's traffic from the Government railways. But the cities contend that the near future will bring such an increase of travelling that the present lines cannot cope with it. They therefore expect that the authorities of the State will look upon their enterprize with the same impartiality with

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HELM.

FURTHER HEARING AT PORTSMOUTH.

Charge of Felony Abandod.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Helm case was resumed to-day.

Captain Martelli admitted that all the sketches, except one, were easily obtainable.

Captain Howard Vyse gave evidence that there were some mistakes in the sketches and notes, but they contained information of the greatest importance, which would be most useful to an unfriendly Power.

A former captain in the Army, who lived for a fortnight in the same boarding-house as Helm in London, testified that Helm openly and unreservedly stated that he was an officer, and mentioned his intention of visiting Chatham, Portsmouth and Aldershot. Other German officers in the restaurant simply regarded him as a keen officer.

Captain Martelli gave further evidence, admitting that there was a public road right up to Fort Widley, which could easily be photographed and there was no notice prohibiting photography. Lieut. Helm told him that he had got most of his information from a big map on Southsea Pier, and also by means of a powerful public telescope on the Town Pier. Captain Martelli admitted that all the sketches, but one, could be made with the aid of that telescope or from the Ryde boat.

Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting, pointed out a note in German on one of the sketches, which stated that the guns were not always visible and could be drawn back.

Captain Howard Vyse, in cross-examination, admitted that the information he had described as being of the greatest importance was shown on the picture-postcards produced.

The Bench decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out. The hearing was adjourned to the 28th of September, and bail was refused.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The charge of felony against Lieutenant Helm has been dropped. He has been remanded on a charge of misdemeanour.

SHIP-YARD LOCKOUT.

More Favourable Prospects.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

A representative meeting of Boilermakers was held at Newcastle to-day. It is understood that it favoured the giving of assurances to the employers against a recurrence of the sectional stoppages, which caused the lock-out. The meeting discussed the nature of such assurances, and suggested a concession, with which the employers should reciprocate. The result of the discussion is unknown.

Representatives proceeded in the afternoon to Edinburgh, where they will meet the employers to-morrow.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

At a meeting at Edinburgh of the Committee of the nineteen trades, which are parties to the shipbuilding agreement, it was decided that any assurances given at the conference between boilermakers and the employers to-day, must be ratified by all the joint trades before any final agreement is reached.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 21

The decision of the cotton employers has produced little effect in Manchester. The opinion prevails that a settlement is probable either on 1st October or soon after.

SENSATIONAL FIND IN LISBON.

Ten Arrests.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that the police have arrested ten persons in a house in a low quarter of the city, and seized materials for bomb-making. A tenant, one of those arrested, admitted that they had political aims.

OUTBREAK OF FANATICISM IN EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter wires from Cairo that a Shereef and his three sons in the province of Berber proclaimed themselves Mahdis, and attacked a small force sent to induce them to surrender, killing a friendly local Sheikh, who accompanied the force. The soldiers thereupon fired, wounding the Shereef and killing one of the sons of the Shereef. The two remaining sons were arrested.

TURKISH LOAN IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Paris *Temps* states that a Turkish loan has been concluded in London with the Cassel group.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Nothing can yet be ascertained regarding the Turkish loan. It is pointed out in several quarters that an intervention by British bankers at this juncture would be likely to give umbrage to France.

A NEW JUDGE.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., has been appointed a Judge in succession to the late Mr. Justice Walton.

[Mr. John Eldon Bankes is the eldest son of Mr. John Scott Bankes, of Soughton Hall, Flintshire. He was born in 1854, was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1878. He joined the South Wales Circuit, in which he took silk some years ago, but for a long while his practice has been almost entirely in London.]

THE TERRITORIALS.

High Praise from Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The distinguished German military author, Colonel Gaedke, contributes an article to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, containing a striking appreciation of the work of the Territorials in the recent manœuvres. Colonel Gaedke says that the hopes of progress have been fully justified, and adds that the condemnation of the system by English military journals is due to the demand for Conscription.

Going into detail, he criticises the infantry a good deal, and considers that the converting of the Yeomanry into mounted infantry was questionable. Of the three chief arms, he says, the Artillery is the best. Officers and men have made great progress, their positions are well chosen and their fire-control leaves nothing to be desired. Colonel Gaedke criticises only the slowness of the Field Artillery, which he attributed to the horses.

He gives the highest praise to the special troops, the pioneers, cyclists, and motor-cyclists. What they accomplished, he says, was astonishing. The pioneers were better than active pioneers, and were ready for any invaders. The cyclists were particularly interesting, and the Territorials have a right to be proud of them.

Colonel Gaedke sums up as follows: The Territorials are not ready to-day successfully to oppose an invasion; the condition of the Infantry makes this impossible, but it will soon be a very respectable army, if its growth is sustained.

HOME RULE.

Significant Ministerial Utterances.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

In a speech last evening, Mr. Lloyd George referring to the Welsh said that their patriotism was intense, but not narrow. He believed in the Empire, though he did not display his Imperialism by insulting foreigners, and jeering at the races in the Empire to which he belonged. Some of us, he concluded, might live to see Wales independent and free.

The Master of Elibank, in a speech, said the time was perhaps not distant when, as in the English-speaking Commonwealths Overseas, both the Saxon and Celt on our shores would be called freely to exercise that genius for self-government, with which they were so highly endowed.

THE KAISER IN VIENNA.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter wires from Vienna that on his arrival at Schoebrunn Castle, the Kaiser was received by Count von Aehrenthal and other Austro-Hungarian Ministers. His Majesty subsequently had a prolonged private audience with Count von Aehrenthal. At noon he lunched with the family and in the afternoon laid wreaths on the tombs of the Empress Elizabeth and Prince Rudolph.

A MOROCCAN AFFAIR.

Spanish Native Police Fired on

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

According to the Madrid paper *Imparcial*, the native police in the Spanish service in Melilla intervened in an inter-tribal conflict, and arrested a Kabyle murderer. The Moors fired on the police, who returned fire. Troops are assembling at Zeluan to punish the culprits.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the House of Representatives has passed the second reading of the Land Tax Bill. An amendment moved by Mr. Deakin, characterising the measure as an abuse of the Federal powers, was negatived by 30 votes to 18.

The Senate passed the second reading of the Bill, taking over the Northern Territory.

The Victorian Government expects a thousand immigrants during the next three months, as the result of the Government mission to Great Britain.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Fifteen Men Still Missing.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

An Australian Government steamer has searched in vain for the missing boat, containing fifteen of the crew of the "Carnarvon Bay," which was wrecked on King Island, Bass Strait.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

It is stated in Berlin that Herr Dernburg is willing to become a Radical candidate for the Reichstag.

DUTCH TAXATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Reuter wires from the Hague that the Minister of Finance has announced that the revision of the income-tax and the new customs tariff were not sufficient to cover the estimated deficit exceeding a million sterling. A new tax was necessary.

AVIATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather at Brigue, the aviators have made some short flights, though there has been no further attempt to cross the Alps.

THE HAGUE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

British Stipulation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Britain has agreed to the American proposal for an opium conference at the Hague, but stipulates that the existing British agreement with China shall be excluded from the discussion.

A United Christian appeal, signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Armagh and by the leaders of all Dissenting bodies, to the Indian and Chinese opium traffic, has been addressed to the churches throughout the Empire. It urges churches to adopt and present appropriate memorials to Government on 24th October, the jubilee of the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Reuter telegraphs from Bangkok that the King replying to a Birthday address said that two more gambling houses and five hundred opium divans had been closed in Bangkok during the past year. Patience was imperative, but they had a fixed resolution to remove both the vices.

NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Desire to Conciliate Britain.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from its special correspondent in the Far East dated from Tokio, dealing with the Japanese tariff question. The correspondent emphasises that the idea of reciprocal tariff concessions between Japan and Britain is misleading because British imports from Japan are trifling and consist almost exclusively of raw materials. The Japanese law imposes no disadvantage on British subjects or goods which it does not impose on those of other countries, while the British law equally confers no special advantage on Japanese subjects or goods. Thus Japan regards the principle of reciprocity as duly observed.

The correspondent thinks a most fruitful source of irritation to Britain was the neglect of the Japanese Government to provide representatives of foreign interests affected with a real opportunity of stating their case while the tariff was still being discussed in the Diet.

The article concludes: "The desire to conciliate British opinion is so real that a way may possibly be found to remedy any cases of great hardship and especially of discrimination against Britain."

ASST. SURGEON IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

One Mohamed Syed of Bhera was charged with having caused the death of a Mahomedan beggar on 15th August, before Mr. Filby, Asst. Commissioner. Basharat Ahmed, Asst. Surgeon, appeared as prosecution witness and in tendering the 'post mortem' report stated that death was due to the bursting of the enlarged spleen which weighed 43 ounces. The Asst. Commissioner committed the accused to the Sessions where he was bailed out.

A few days later the Asst. Commissioner got the dead body of the beggar exhumed and got it examined by the Civil Surgeon who recorded the spleen to be weighing only 11 ounces. The Sessions Judge sent back the case to the Asst. Commissioner for taking further evidence. On the Assistant Surgeon being re-examined by the Assistant Commissioner he repeated his statement of 43 ounces being the weight of the spleen as weighed by him. The sweeper attached to the hospital stated that weighing was not all done by the Assistant Surgeon. The Assistant Commissioner has drawn up a case against the Assistant Surgeon under Section 193, Indian Penal Code, and refused his application for bail.

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Wilberforce has been appointed to be Commissioner of Land Acquisition, Lahore.

Mr. Burden becomes Municipal Secretary, Simla, vice Mr. Dobson who goes for judicial training to Lahore.

Major Sanford becomes District Judge, Simla, vice Mr. Harrison posted to be Divisional Judge, Amballa.

Mr. H. D. Craik is appointed Settlement Officer, Amritsar.

Mr. R. A. Mant, lately Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, India, who is now on leave, is appointed to the newly constituted post of Third Secretary to the Punjab Government.

Sanction has been given to the re-settlement of Hoshiarpur and Ferozepur districts of the Punjab.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

The Maharaja of Patiala has allotted Rs. 10,000 in the Education Budget for the spread of Primary Education.

A PROSCRIBED BOOKLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, SEPT. 21.

The following notification appeared in yesterday's official "Gazette:" "It is hereby notified under the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore any copy of the booklet entitled 'Indian Home Rule' by M. K. Ghandi of Johannesburg, South Africa, is prohibited."

ALLEGED LOAN FUND FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 21.

The hearing of the petition, to revise the order of discharge passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case of alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust, filed by Mr. G. Seddon against the Directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Fund Society, was concluded on Monday in the High Court, when Mr. Justice Ayling reserved judgment.

SITUATION IN THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

The *Pioneer* writes:—"In speaking the other day of the difficulty ahead, in regard to the personnel of the Opium Department, we rather understated the situation. The Department at present consists of 65 officers. Of this number it would seem, that about fifteen will have put in sufficient service to entitle them to their full pension by the year 1917. With the stoppage of the China export the restricted business of the Department cannot well take up more than thirty officers, and this would therefore leave a surplus of about twenty-two to be disposed of. Room may be found for a few in the police, two we believe have been already appointed to the police in Bengal, and they should have room for more in East Bengal and Assam. But the point is that the matter should be attended to now and not left till the break up comes. Provided that the matter is seen to at once, there need be no difficulty to speak of, when the Department is wound up seven years hence. But, unfortunately, foresight is the last quality one is entitled to look for in Governments, as witness the monstrous blunders committed time after time in the recruitment for the Civil Service, for the Indian Army, for the Public Works Department, and so on, in face of commonsense and the plainest warnings."

THE KING'S CORONATION.

Indian Representatives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

It is understood that arrangements are under discussion for sending home representatives from India to attend the Coronation celebrations in England next June. The arrangements are not yet fully settled, but they will no doubt be of a somewhat similar nature to those made for the Coronation of the late King Edward. On that occasion it will be remembered a contingent of Indian troops went home and also a number of Indian Princes and representative Indians from each province in British India nominated by the respective local Governments. The official services of India including the Civil Service, Police, Army, Public Works Department etc. were represented by officers belonging to these services on leave at home.

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE IN KARACHI.

Chamber's Representations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 21.

An informal meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to meet the Hon. Mr. Robertson, Member for Commerce and Industry. Mr. Robson, Chairman of the Chamber, having welcomed Mr. Robertson on behalf of the Committee and members referred to the following matters:—(1) Lighting of the Sind Coast; (2) extension of the metre gauge railway to Karachi; (3) report on elevators; (4) sugar tariff valuations; (5) registration of partnerships.

Mr. Robertson, in reply, stated the necessity of light at the Hajamraomouth is fully recognised by the Indian and Home Governments and the whole matter would be shortly settled. With regard to the extension of metre gauge railway he was of opinion the time has not yet come for the actual extension of the line to Karachi. He, however, recognised the force of local arguments in connection with securing a terminal site and thought the site should be decided on and reserved. As regards elevators Government could do nothing until a definite demand is made and distinct proposals regarding cost and methods of financing were put forward. As regards sugar tariff valuation he believed the question would shortly be settled on one year's basis. The subject of registration of partnership was a difficult one and Government could do nothing until all the Indian Chambers combined and showed a way out of the difficulty.

SWADESHI ENTHUSIASM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

In a case at Habiganj in Sylhet in which Giris Chunder Ker, a retired police officer and zemindar, has been charged with destroying foreign salt and sugar in a shop in Bahubal bazaar, in which he was only a partner, it was alleged that he prohibited by beat of drum the sale of *bilati* goods in the bazaar. The case has been adjourned.

BURMA KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 21.

Up to the present Rs. 290 have been remitted to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, by the public of Rangoon to the credit of the All India Memorial. The Burma King Edward Memorial has received so far Rs. 5,624 as subscriptions.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

In the Midnapur case to-day the whole day was taken up with the further cross-examination of Surendra Nath Mukerjee by Mr. Norton who closely questioned the witness on each point of his retracted confession which is alleged to have been tutored by the police.

DATE PALM PLANTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

An interesting experiment in date planting has just been started at Multan and Musaffergarh under the auspices of the Punjab Agricultural Department. Five hundred suckers have been imported from the Persian Gulf along with an Arab expert and palms have been planted in selected plots under the personal supervision of Mr. Milne, Economic Botanist, Punjab. Half the suckers have been planted in the District Board garden at Muzaffergarh and the other half in the Multan Central Jail garden. The date palm is a typical feature of the south-western Punjab landscape and Mr. Milne who has had much experience of date planting in Egypt thinks that the conditions in Muzaffergarh in particular are ideal. Sir Louis Dane is keenly interested in the experiment as in all schemes of agricultural improvement.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 21.

The Dacca Conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-30 a.m. At the sitting of the Court Babu Nibaran Chandra Guha, pleader, informed the Court that accused have made a general complaint to him that they are being oppressed by the Gurkhas in the jail. One accused, Ashutosh, while saying his prayers yesterday was threatened by a Gurkha who used abusive words. This morning also a Havaldar assaulted Ashutosh in jail. Mr Gupta brought it to the notice of the Court that he had a talk with Mr Reid, Divisional Commissioner of Dacca, about this and that Mr Reid told him that on last Sunday he personally had seen the prisoners in jail and asked them how they are being treated in jail, none of them had made any complaint to him, but rather had stated that they were satisfied with the arrangements. Many accused cried out, "Never Never." The Court ordered them to keep silence and remarked these matters should be referred to the Jail Superintendent or to the Magistrate,

Rajkumar Das, Headmaster, Jalpaigury, stated—"I was formerly Headmaster of the Dacca Collegiate School. In my time some boys were expelled from that school. Ashutosh Das Gupta was a student there and he was also expelled. After the Bengal partition many students came to school bare-footed with only their dhootis and chadders on as a sign of mourning. They were ordered to come properly dressed and were fined. This led to a strike amongst students. Lalit Babu's sons were expelled on that occasion."

Anantakumar Das Gupta, S. I. of Munshiganj, stated:—"I searched the house of Abani Ganguly in connection with the Arms Act Case. I also searched the house of Sarada Chakravarty on that occasion. When I was Court Sub Inspector at Narayanganj I searched the house of one Guru Dayal Das on 11th Dec. 1909. Some bullets made of earth were found in the search."

Rajendrachandra Sashri, Chief Bengalee Translator to the Government of Bengal examined stated:—"I translated the book "Mukti kon Pathe."

Kali Charan Das, contractor, Noakhali, stated:—"In Pauş before las Radhika and two others came to me for bamboos to prepare lathis. I did not charge anything for the bamboos." Witness pointed out Gopalchandra Ghosh as Radhika.

Shyama Charan Gupta of Madhyapara stated: "I have never heard or seen lathi play in our village. Hem Chunder Sen's house was searched in my presence. Some papers, pictures, false beards and moustaches were found in the search. False beards and moustaches belonged to a theatre party."

Jugadish Chunder Guha, Magistrate's peshkar, Dacca, stated:—"I remember the case Emperor vs. Achhutananda Basak alias Santipada Mukerjee alias Promonath Mukerjee. I do not remember if Lalit Roy, pleader, deposed in that case."

The Court rose here for lunch.

During the recess Mr. Bentink came near the dock and called upon Ashutosh, one of the accused, to show him the hurt that had been caused. Ashutosh showed him the bruise caused by his fall due to being pushed by the sentries. The Court asked Ashu to bring it to the notice of the Superintendent of Jail, but as he is ill now Mr. Bentink said that he would ask the District Magistrate to send some one round every morning in jail to inspect and inquire if prisoners have any grievance. The prisoners thanked Mr. Bentink heartily for his kindness.

The Court re-assembling at 1-55 p.m. Padminibhusan Rudra was further examined to-day. "I know one Akhay Kumar Dutt alias Loha. I have seen his writing. I saw Akhay Dutt and Sashindra Cahnda giving lessons on lathi play and playing lathi."

A LEG SAWN OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 21.

A ghastly accident has occurred at the building works of the Indian Institute of Science, where the timber and granite dressing machinery is driven by electrical power from the Cauvery Falls. A cooly in feeding a circular saw with a piece of timber slipped forward and had one leg severed from the thigh. He was removed to the hospital in a state of collapse.

FINAL JUTE FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

The final consolidated jute forecast for the two provinces of Bengal was issued this morning. The area under jute is estimated at 2,937,800 acres, an increase of 37,800 acres over the figures of the preliminary forecast and of 6,120 over the acreage last year. This is 90 per cent of normal and represents an outturn of 7,932,000 bales which added to stocks remaining over from last year brings the available jute for the year up to 8,222,000 bales.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

Sir Louis Dane leaves this to-morrow on a short tour in the hills beyond Simla visiting Sunni Naldera and the headworks of the new hydro-electric installation and returning to Simla on 29th inst.

The ball that is to be given at Simla by Lady Eileen Elliot is postponed to 20th proximo.

Mr. Bosanquet, Resident, Baroda, is expected at Simla as a Viceregal guest shortly.

At Viceregal Lodge to-day Lord Minto presented police medals to the following officers:—Mr. C. R. Cleveland, D.C.I., Mr. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent, Paupa Rao Naidu and Sirdar Bahadur Dyal Sing

THE ARTS CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being of opinion that the well-thought out scheme of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp about the Arts Curriculum stands in need of some touches here and there to make it perfect, I venture to propose underneath some suggestive amendations.

For the Inter Examination:—

1st year.

1. English, 2. Second Language, 3. Mathematics, 4. Physics and Chemistry.

2nd year.

5. English, 6. Second Language or Mathematics' 7. Logic, 8. Political Geography of the World (of a knowledge of physical features as determining the national character, and of climate, vegetation, animal life, industries, population, races of people, means of communication, commerce, languages, religions, and government).

The subject of Logic should be made compulsory. Ancient History should be omitted entirely from the Inter course. Two countries are prescribed in alternate years, so that a student knowing the history of one is generally ignorant of the other. Besides it is too much to expect from an Inter student to understand the constitutional changes in either of the countries.

For the B. A. Examination.

1. English.

2. (a) Indian History (from 1757) and administration. (b) Political Economy.

3-4 any two of the following:—(a) English and 2nd Language, (b) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (c) Ancient History (Greece and Rome) or Modern History (England from 1757 and Europe from 1814) or Ancient and Mediæval Indis. (d) Jurisprudence or Philosophy of Law, (e) Physics and Chemistry, (f) Botany and Zoology, (g) Mathematics.

Indian History and Political Economy should be made compulsory. The periods in History have been brought more up-to-date. There should be an Honours examination also.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. N,

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

BELATED MEMORIALS.

Ten years after the death of Mr. Mahadhev Govind Ranade, a memorial has been raised in his honour at Poona. It has grown into a habit with us to take years before the object of any public fund for the commemoration of our illustrious dead is accomplished. However, as things go with us, a decade is not such a very long interval, after all. Some other funds have been allowed to lie idle for a much longer period, and by the time they are finally disposed of, a generation has arisen which has little personal knowledge of the departed worthy. The moneys being generally invested in Government securities grow while the promoters are sleeping over their business. This is an incidental advantage, which is not to be despised especially in those cases in which the fund originally collected has disappointed expectations. Apart from the delay which has taken place in the present instance, there is every reason for satisfaction in all other respects. A lakh of rupees realized on the memorial is a very respectable total, and special credit is due to the Deccan which has contributed four-fifths of the whole amount. An Indian may wish that all India had given its proper share in honour of a pre-eminently great Indian who belonged, not to a particular city or province, but to the whole country, and whose teachings, full of profound wisdom and rare discernment on the momentous questions of social reform and economic progress, are of permanent value to all his countrymen. But with all our talk of a national awakening, an Indian, however distinguished in Bombay, is almost a stranger in Bengal; and outside his own province, he does not awaken much real interest or enthusiasm. At all events, when the time comes for putting the appreciation of other provinces to a practical test, the result is most discouraging.

THE RANADE MEMORIAL.

No other form of memorial could have been after the heart of Mr. Ranade than the Industrial and Economic Institute which has been associated with his name. Its direction is in such able hands that, granted the requisite funds, we may be sure of its success. The objects of the Institute are ambitious and far-reaching, and their realization will depend upon adequate support from public bodies and private individuals. The Institute is designed to promote the spread of industrial, technical and scientific knowledge in the country, to send scholars to Europe to learn the manufacture of those articles for which there is a plentiful supply of raw materials in this country, and to provide facilities to such scholars on their return to demonstrate, by experiments on a small scale, that the manufactures in question can be successfully started. This last is a very sensible provision. There have been several cases in which the students having returned from Europe with a knowledge of some industry, have been unable to put it here on a sound commercial footing. For one reason or another, they have found themselves stranded, and after vainly struggling for success, have beaten themselves to other pursuits. The directorate will have to be very careful in the selection of manufactures for their scholars who are sent abroad, the principle adopted for guidance being the chances of their success, when introduced in this country. The management has done well, therefore, to focus its attention in the beginning on the following industries only:—Cement, oils, soaps and candles, matches, sugar and bone products.

A GREAT TEACHER.

The Institute, adequately supported, will be a worthy memorial of Mr. Ranade. But he will be honoured best, if his countrymen will study his writings and character, and will cherish his wisdom and philosophy. He was himself a model of the doctrines which he preached. He lived his principles in his actual life. He was a patriot of the noblest type. He was much too great a man to have any sympathy with the tribe of publicists who consider that their only business is to fret and fume to revel indiscontent, to brood over wrongs, real or imaginary, and to nurse a spirit of bitterness and morbid melancholy. With his keen, clear, intellect he cheerfully accepted the position created by British rule, and freely acknowledged the good it has done to the country. He saw that while the Government must do its part, the people had to do their own, and that with regard to the people, their progress depended upon two conditions, the moral improvement of the individual and the general community, and their economic progress on Western lines. He insisted on social reform as a powerful means of achieving the first object. His critics made too much of one or two lapses from his doctrines respecting social reform in his own conduct. I regard them as exemplifying the enormous difficulties which the reformer has to encounter, difficulties which it is almost impossible for a non-Hindu to realize in their true proportions. But these solitary instances do not detract in the least from his character as a genuine and sincere man, who never swerved from his purpose, and firmly and without ostentation pursued the right path. The little slips, I have referred to, were due to a spirit too tolerant and magnanimous to be stubborn and unyielding. He suffered them, even as part of the sacrifice one must be prepared to make, in this world of compromise, to abstract principles. It is more profitable to turn to the main currents of his life, and contemplate the great example which he has furnished his countrymen of humility, simplicity, sincerity and patience. He was lifted up by a spirit of sober and reflective optimism, founded in the conviction that under a merciful Providence, the world is moving onwards to better times. He also found a reason for the faith that was in him in the belief that as every nation is the architect of its own fortunes, it is in the hands of Indians themselves to justify his optimism by their own conduct.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

It is a great pity that the Government and the Corporation have not yet been able to come to an agreement as to their respective share for the maintenance of a training college for primary school teachers in Bombay. The scheme was propounded two years ago, and it hangs fire still. The want of qualified teachers in primary schools is urgent and pressing, and with the spread of elementary education in Bombay, the need will be accentuated still further. We are told that even in the municipal schools of Bombay two teachers out of three are untrained, and that in the schools conducted by private agency there are hardly any qualified teachers at all. The Corporation has offered to accept the terms proposed by Government with a few modifications, but the latter have addressed a reply to that body, in which they adhere strictly to their original conditions. The point at issue does not seem to be of such importance as to justify stubbornness on either side. The scheme must not be wrecked on any account. The Government say that under section 61 (q) of the Municipal Act, the statutory obligation to maintain a training college rests solely upon the Municipality. This contention is disputed by an influential section of the Corporation. It were much to be wished that rather than engage in fruitless arguments, there will be a disposition on both sides to look to the equities of the case and take a practical view of the whole question. The one outstanding fact, which must be given due weight in considering the question, is that whereas, under the arrangement proposed by Government, they will contribute Rs. 18,130 annually towards the maintenance of the institution, the share of the Municipality will come to Rs. 11,971. The Government contribution includes the pay of the establishment, but they require the Corporation to provide for its acting allowance and pension charge. The Corporation objects to it, on the ground that the party which employs the staff and pays its salaries is ordinarily responsible for its pension and leave charges. As a general proposition, the contention may be indisputable. But what we should most desire is that the Corporation will take a broad and equitable view of the question, and will find some honourable means of arriving at a speedy settlement of the dispute.

DION.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Presidency vs. Hindus.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

Rain again cut short the second day's match between the Presidency and the Hindus. It rained hard during the night and there was a light drizzle in the morning, which rendered play impossible until after lunch. A large crowd, numbering about 9,000, witnessed the start which was made at 3-10 p. m. Messrs. G. C. Phillips and S. D. Thakore acted as umpires.

THE PRESIDENCY RESUME.

Brooke and Simms, the overnight not-outs faced the Hindu attack, which was entrusted to Balu at the Gymkhana end and Oghad at the Police Court end. Balu sent down a maiden over to Brooke. Simms opened his account by getting a single off Oghad, to which Brooke responded with a single off the same bowler. Runs came in only in singles as the Hindu bowlers were maintaining a good length and the batsmen had consequently to play a watchful game. The game had become dull, when Simms enlivened it a bit by nicely cutting Balu to the western boundary. 120 was telegraphed and a little later Brooke sent up the thirteenth decade pulling Balu to the Waudby Road boundary. Both batsmen now opened their shoulders and runs began to come in at a brisk rate. The telegraph board showed 140, to which Brooke's contribution was 70. Brooke and Simms had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Hindu skipper, who now put on Joshi to bowl in place of Oghad at the Police Court end. 150 was then telegraphed amid loud cheers, which was very quickly followed by 160. Brooke's career at the wickets then came to an end, as with the total at 162 and his own contribution at 81, he was finely held in the long field by Talpade off Balu. The outgoing batsman had played a fine innings of 81, which included seven 4's and one 5 and which was faultless except for a hot chance which he gave when at 20. He received an ovation on his return to the pavilion (162-4 81). A slight drizzle came down at this stage and interrupted play for about ten minutes. On the resumption, Someren joined Simms who had a life, being missed at cover-point by Date off Balu, but he did not survive this chance long, as in the same over, Balu found his middle stump. The Sussex amateur had contributed 29 in fine style and assisted Brooke in adding 61 for the fourth wicket (166 5-29). Miller who was the next man in out Balu for two. Van Someren hit out and in doing so, he gave a chance in the slips off Joshi which Pai however failed to accept. He then, sending Joshi twice to the boundary, telegraphed the nineteenth decade. At this stage Oghad relieved Joshi. Loud cheers then announced the second century, which Someren sent up by nicely placing Oghad to the leg boundary. Miller had a narrow escape, being missed in the slips by Shivram off Balu, and almost immediately after had another life, being missed by Erasha off Date, who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Oghad at the Police Court end. Shortly after, however, Van Someren was brilliantly held in the slips by Erasha off Balu. The Major's merry innings had produced 27 (301-6 27). Sprott, the Presidency skipper, who was received with cheering by the spectators on his coming out of the pavilion, opened his account by getting a single off Balu. He had a short career at the wickets as he had made only 6 when he was caught in the slips by Date off Balu (209-7-6) Burnham, who was the next man in, was missed by Balu off his own delivery. He then hit Balu twice to the boundary in the bowler's next over and two more decades were telegraphed. At 231, Burnham in attempting to hit at Balu was stumped by Sesachari. The outgoing batsman had hit up 15 in a very short time (231-8-15). Freeman who followed was soon sent back, Oghad, who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Date, getting past his defence (232-9-0). Ward was the last man in. The total had been by increased only 2, when Miller was caught at the wickets by Sesachari off Balu. The Presidency innings thus terminating at 5-35 p.m. with the total at 234 (234-10-18)

It was a highly creditable total which the Presidency hit up yesterday and the day before, and the performance will assuredly rank with the very best in the annals of these matches. It cannot exactly be described as a huge total but when one takes into consideration the fact that it was hit up on a typically wet Bombay wicket, to which nearly half the number of Presidency batsmen are unaccustomed and that the Englishman had to face an attack delivered by essentially wet wicket bowlers, the performance must be regarded as reflecting great credit on the Presidency batsmen. Overnight the Presidency had made 106 for 3 wickets, which total they carried yesterday to 234. The last seven wicket yesterday produced 128, figures which at first sight compare in favourably with those of the previous day. But in a certain sense, the result of yesterday's batting was more creditable than Tuesday. On this day rain came down in a drizzle for most of the time the game was in progress, which somewhat handicapped the bowlers; while yesterday. The Presidency had to bat on a wicket which materially assisted the bowlers. And, besides, the last seven men included the 'tail.' To the Presidency Total of 234, Brooke contributed 81 which included seven 4's. Overnight he had made 53 lot out, which total he carried to 81 yesterday. It was a masterly innings, which was unmarred except for a chance which he had given on Tuesday, and he throughly deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion Simms and Van Someren also contributed useful innings, the former assisting Brooke he added 61 for the fourth wicket. The Major played a merry innings, which aroused the spectators to much enthusiasm. Miller was in for nearly an hour for his small total, which was the result of his having adopted ultra-cautious tactics. Balu with an analysis of 25 overs, 7 maidens, 92 runs and 7 wickets carried off the bowling honours of the day. He bowled unchanged throughout the second day's play and he was to some extent handicapped by the fact that among the bowlers at the other end there was none who might be said to come up to Triangular form and the batsmen consequently got time to settle down. The Hindu fielding yesterday was not up to mark, more than half a dozen catches having been dropped. Sesachari and Mehta were the only fieldsmen on the Hindu side who acquitted themselves creditably. Mehta by his fine fielding saved a number of runs, and Sesachari behind the wickets rendered great services to his side, stumping one and catching two of the Presidency batsmen.

THE HINDUS BAT.

After the usual interval, the Hindus entered upon their first venture, Divekar and Oghad facing the Presidency attack which was entrusted to Freeman and Ward. Divekar scored a single off Freeman. Hindus at this stage appealed against the light, and the stumps were drawn for the day at 5-50 p.m.

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

F R R Brooke, c Talpade, b Balu	...	81
H Cheetham, b Balu	...	31
Capt W Turner, c Sesachari b Oghad	...	11
E E Christie, c Mehta, b Date ...	...	8
H L Simms, b Balu	...	29
Capt W W Van Someren, c Erasha, b Balu.		27
A C Miller, c Sesachari, b Balu ...	...	18
F L Sprott (Capt), c Date, b Balu	...	6
G L Burnham, st Sesachari, b Balu	...	15
H G Freeman, b Oghad	...	0
L B Ward, not out...	...	1
Extras ...	...	7
Total ...		234

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Balu	35	93	7	7
Erasha	2	23	0	0
Joshi.....	10	32	1	0
Shivram ...	3	12	0	0
Oghad	16	33	3	2
Date	9	35	1	1

Joshi and Shivram bowled 'one bill' each.

HINNDUS.

1st Innings.

S. Divekar, not out...	...	1
Oghad, not out	...	0
The rest to bat.		
Extra ...	...	0
Total (for ...		1

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND BOMBAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the remainder of the letters received in Bombay from the late Miss Florence Nightingale:—

4. As regards the general scheme of the Bill, it appears that at first every village is to have a chance of showing what it can do by itself. In the beginning each village is to employ its own resources and keep itself clean; the Patel being its natural head. If the village does not keep itself clean, if it is found to be in a bad sanitary state, it is to have a notice, by means of a proclamation, of not less than two months; after that, if it is still unrepentant, arrangements will be made under Part II. for the appointment of a Village Sanitary Committee, with powers to punish infractions of the sanitary rules, to carry out the work of sanitation, and to recover the amount expended by a rate charged on the inhabitants of the village. It is my inference that the extension of Part II. to any village is consequent upon the failure of the village to keep itself clean but it is not expressly so stated in the Bill. Section 6 does not require that the Collector should, in his proclamation extending Part II., make any statement as to the objects and reasons for the extension; nor does this section explain what is the nature of the objections which will be held valid if brought by the villagers. Would it not be desirable that the proclamation should be based on the report of a Sanitary Inspector to the effect that the village is in an insanitary condition? and should not the proclamation specify the nature and particulars of the default? In that case the villagers would understand exactly what were their faults of omission and commission, and would have an opportunity of amending their ways before more stringent measures were adopted.—No doubt the efficacy of the Bill depends primarily upon the executive efficiency of the Village Sanitary Committee. And a very vital question upon which I should wish to be favoured with your opinion is whether the mode of selection proposed by the Bill is the best one for the objects in view? Section 8 provides that the Committee shall be chosen by the Collector, and that the Chairman of the Committee shall also be nominated by him. Are there not grave objections to such a mode of selection? I am assured by those well acquainted with District life in the Bombay Presidency that, owing to the large size of the Collectorates (are there not in Khandesh 2,600 villages? it is impossible that the Collector or any other high official, European or Native, can be personally acquainted with the villagers from amongst whom the choice has to be made. To place on the Collector the duty of nomination would, therefore, be in practice (would it not?) to give the selection of the Committee to the subordinates of the Taluka office and the Village Accountants, who are not likely to choose the independent men who possess the confidence of the villagers. Would it not be better to allow the villagers to choose their own Committee, to have the old Village Panchayat established by the inhabitants themselves? This was what was proposed by a Draft Bill 1885, which provided that "the inhabitants of any non-municipal village may at any time establish a Panchayat to look after the cleansing of the village." Such a course would be consistent with the ancient village organisation, and at the same time be in accordance with the spirit of all recent legislation relating to Local Self-Government. If this principle be approved, I will ask you kindly to advise regarding the best practical method of carrying out the selection.

5. Part III. is apparently to be put in force when Part II. has proved ineffectual to produce proper sanitation. But as in the case of Part II., objection may here be taken to the want of definiteness as regards the reason for the extension, and also to the nomination by the Collector of the members of the Sanitary Board. Would it not be possible to link such Sanitary Board in some way with the Taluka Local Board making it perhaps, a sub-committee of that Board for the multiplication of local committees having concurrent or conflicting authority, and elected in different ways, appears likely to produce confusion.

As regards the nature of the tax or rate (to carry out the work of sanitation), it is so very important a consideration, that might I ask the Association what they would recommend so that it should be acceptable to the people without transgressing accepted principles of taxation?

6. There are a variety of minor points on which I should be glad of your opinion, such as the following questions:

(a) Would it not be well that the Village Rules to be made by the Committee under Section 11, should be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the Collector?

(b) Should there not be some provision, by grant of lands or pay, to induce Mhars and other hereditary village servants to settle in villages where their services are required? And if more is demanded of them to properly cleanse the villages than was demanded of their forefathers, must not more be paid them?

(c) Wheat should be the status of the Sanitary Inspector (Sections 21 and 22)? Should he not be an educated man whose sanitary qualifications have been duly tested? Should he not belong to the Sanitary Department, his services being placed at the disposal of the Taluka Local Board?

(d) Is the Contract system (Section 26) such as you would approve, instead of having appointed village servants?

I should esteem it a great favour if, with the permission of the Council, you would kindly inform me how far you would consider the provisions of the Bill as it now stands effective for the end proposed, and how far you would suggest that they should be modified. I should also again venture a request to be informed what other practical steps are, in the opinion of the Association, to be best taken in this most important matter of Village Sanitation.—Pray, belief me, Gentlemen, to be your faithful and hopeful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, W., February 20, 1889.

P.S.—For the favour of distribution to members of the Association and others, should the Council so permit it, I forward a few printed copies of this letter. I may mention that I have addressed the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on this subject in similar terms.

To the Joint Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—In continuation of my previous letters of February 22, 1887, and February 20, 1889, on the subject of village sanitation in India, I now take the liberty of addressing your Association with reference to the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held in London from August 10 to 17 next. The objects of the Congress are clearly set forth in the Preliminary Statement (copy of which I enclose) put forth by the General Committee. As stated by them, "The aim of the Congress is to awaken public interest in the progress of Hygiene and Demography, by which latter term is understood the study of the life conditions of communities from a statistical point of view; to afford persons interested in these subjects and opportunity of meeting, with the object of advancing their progress; and by conferences and debates, to elucidate question relating to Hygiene, Demography, and Public Health." H. R.H. the Prince of Wales has consented to act as President and it is expected that the Congress will be great magnitude and importance.

2. You will observe that this is the first time that the meeting has been held in England; and as a special feature of this Congress it is hoped that there will be a full representation from India and the Colonies. It is also very desirable that this representation should be not only official but also non-official. I am therefore anxious to urge upon Indian friends interested in the cause of sanitation the importance of the present occasion, so that the representatives from India may include as large a number as possible of those possessing detailed and accurate knowledge of the condition and wants of the Indian people.

3. Might not this International Congress, if warmly taken up by the enlightened native gentlemen and Liberal Associations of India, be a turning point in the sanitary history of the peoples of India? It has been said, "The people of India have no faith in sanitary measures. They regard epidemics as the visitation of a malevolent power." [Is this still true?] Yet no one can take care of the people's health but the people themselves. How much may, may, must be done by them! Without them how little! Without engaging the people themselves on our side, or rather on their own side, without convincing them of what is for their own interest, their own life and health, we may pass what Sanitary Acts we please, but is it not true that they will remain in great measure a dead letter? We may have the most exact knowledge of what is wanted to be done to save life and health, to save these great races from physical degeneration from losing the best months of the year for cultivation through being laid aside by fever—not to speak of the sad and enormous preventable fever death-rate, increasing, it is feared. But we cannot do it.

The educated native gentlemen who know the people will show a practical example, they will first, as has been well said, "observe sanitary rules themselves." Then, must they not give their invaluable, their indispensable influence to help Government in village sanitation by creating a public opinion in its favour among their countrymen, and showing them the benefits as has been done in some remarkable instances, to be derived from carrying out measures which have for their object improved health, and therefore greater vigour and happiness among the rural population? And is it not for them, and especially for the great popular Associations, to assist the Government in framing the most efficient, the most workable, and least unacceptable methods of carrying out village sanitation? Did they help in the Bombay Village Sanitation Act?

Is it not for them to influence the Panchayats where these exist, the headmen, the villagers as to the causes of death and disease among them, and to remove those of the sad deterioration in physical stamina but too visible?

They will no doubt interchange most useful experience with the forthcoming International Congress. But their work will then lie at home, as will indeed the work of everyone, European and Oriental, who attends the Congress in good earnest to do good.

4 And may I as a woman venture to whisper that one of their first duties at home will be to influence their ladies? There is, perhaps, no country in the world where woman's influence is so high as in India; nor were ladies have sometimes manifested such capacity of governing and of administration.

But it is not to this that I allude. It is to the every-day domestic government and administration of the home. And perhaps there is no civilised country in the world ('I speak as a fool'; let me be contradicted) where is such ignorance among women of the first and simplest rules of health for themselves and their children. [Correct me, pray.] Now the domestic health depends on the woman. Yet is it not sometimes the case that the native gentleman, even where he knows, is unwilling to interfere with his own wife? The ladies must be paramount, whether instructed or uninstructed, in their own households. Let the ladies be first instructed by their own husbands and fathers, we humbly suggest; and let them then instruct other women, for women can only be taught by women in these matters. Least of all can they be taught by legislation. A "private public" opinion must, so to speak, be created among them how to save their own and their children's health.

In England there are Ladies' Sanitary Associations, of which our Queen is often the gracious patroness. In India let the time be near when there will be Indian Ladies' Sanitary Associations, of which our Empress, who is deeply interested in the welfare of her beloved daughters of India, might no doubt become the gracious patroness. Let them begin during her life on earth.

5. Bear with me. I have wandered far from the International Congress. Yet not so. These Sanitary Congresses which you will soon create in India, especially at Bombay, where such gigantic sanitary interests are at stake, find their most valuable impulse in contributing to private or non-official effort after returning home. Indeed, were it not for this, would not the Congress miss its highest object—the practical one?

You do not want a neat arithmetical sum in statistics. You want real practical work for the good of all.

You will support us. Let the East meet with the West to learn and to teach in matters of life and death. Let it be the victorious army of peace, is the earnest prayer of yours, gentlemen, respectfully and hopefully,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, W., February 16, 1891.

P. S.—For the favour of distribution to members of the Association and others, should the Council so permit it, I forward a few printed copies of this letter. I may mention that I have addressed to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on this subject in similar terms.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Improvement Trust, as its name imparts was and is really created with the sole object of improving the city from a sanitary point of view. And yet, it is as we see, turning itself into a trading company, supplying at profits however small residential quarters for the middle classes. To provide chawls for the poor was the only exception made in the Improvement Trust Act—a provision unquestionably against all true and recognized principles of economics. That provision might be taken to be of a piece with the other odd precept viz. "rafters not rents"—a most untenable and unfair precept propounded by Lord Sandhurst but soon forced to be given up. The Trust under its present straitened circumstances evidently tries to raise by any means the wherewith to meet its enormous current expenditure. It is, I think, because of this that they have been trying to strike out a new path by providing residential quarters, for what are called the middle classes. This is nothing short of entering into trading. For this purpose they make, and I think they make illegitimate use of the public credit. This is I think, improper and against all good principles of both economics and good government. I remember that the Chambers of Commerce have repeatedly entered protests against things made in gaols being sold by Government in competition with private tradesmen. Sir, who is going to raise a voice against public credit being thus used improperly and against all good and recognized economic principles, and bringing detrimental consequences to the community at large.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

September 20th.

JEWISH SINGING CLUB.

Amateur Performance.

Members of the Jewish Social Singing Club, gave a dramatic performance of "Joseph and Zulikha" under the presidency and patronage of Mr. Isaac Abraham, L. T. M. president of the Bombay Jewish Club and a leading member of the community.

The drama being a popular one the house was literally packed and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The actors did full justice and were deservedly applauded.

The Jewish community was fully represented, the fair sex predominating, and amongst those present in the special row were:—Dr. D. B. Dandekar, J. P., Mr. D. G. Bard, Dr. H. B. Dandekar, and Rao Sahib Vandekar, J. P. At the commencement of the third act Dr. D. B. Dandekar was specially requested to publicly thank Mr. Isaac Abraham for his encouragement, support and patronage to the Social Club in bringing about the performance. In doing so Dr. Dandekar eulogised the various traits of character in Mr. Abraham and his proverbial readiness in helping any cause enhancing the status of the Bene Israelite Community in Bombay. He also praised the actors and on his behalf gave a money prize to the actor playing Joseph, the hero, in appreciation of his good activity.

Mr. Isaac Abraham who was cordially cheered as he came on the boards to return the compliment said that he was very glad to see that his co-religionists were fast advancing in the knowledge of Indian music and he believes there were at present four different clubs for the promotion of scientific music. To his young brethren while recommending the attainment of this noble art he admonished them not to sacrifice their health and neglect their duties towards their families. He however eulogised the spirit of this club in selecting him to preside over the function that evening in spite of his being President of another club. This showed a friendly spirit which if imitated by other institutions in the community better unity and good will amongst the Bene Israels] was bound to prevail. Thanking them once more for the honour done him, he expressed his readiness ever to help in his humble way any cause for the good of his community.

Floral presentations were made and the drama was proceeded with.

THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

It was gratifying to find a much larger audience on Wednesday night at the Empire Theatre for the performance of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" by the company of Bombay amateurs, which Mrs. Dimmock has organised to play on behalf of the funds of the Girls' Friendly Society. The performance was again a thorough success and the principals, especially Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, repeated the success which they had made on the opening night. The play will be given for the last time this evening.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting—Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

The second and last day of the Poon closed meeting was run under cloudy and dull weather this afternoon. The attendance showed a great falling off while numerous scratchings reduced the fields very considerably. In the first instance by more than half of the nine coloured on the card, only three spotted silk issues on the whole were were fought out and some close finishes and one dead heat was witnessed during the evening. In Sandown Park Plate Mauser went out favourite at even money, but in the race Parkhill a pretty looking English gelding with top weight came in at the finish and made a dead heat of it with the favourite. Owners divided the stakes. Little King who started at a longish price for the last event easily beat the two favourites, False Start and M. V. O. Details:—

LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP.—about 5 furlongs.

Capt Wybrant's Arth 10-11 .....Mr Nicholson 1
Captain's Norwood 9-12 .....Col Jameson 2
Mr W T Miles' Nagashi 11-3.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN.—Express 11-2, Minx 10-8, Orion 10-4.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Alin, 5 to 2 Nagashi, 3 to 1 Arth, 3 to 1 Norwood, and twenties the others.

Won by a head, six lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min 1'1 4-5 secs.

ARAB POLO PLATE.—3 furlongs.

Major G Moore's Sher 10-7 .....Capt Winter 1
Central India Horse Polo Club's Lookout 10-7... Mr Miles 2
Capt G Conder's Heavens 10-11.....Mr Colemore 3

ALSO RAN.—Carbineer 10-7, Urfa 10-7, Suspicion 10-7.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Sher, 5 to 2 against Suspicion, 4 to 1 Lookout, 6 to 1 Carbineer, and longer odds the rest.

Sher led the whole way and won by six lengths. Same distance between second and third. Time.—40 4-5 secs.

GATWICK PLATE.—1 mile.

Lieut-Col Jameson's Little King 9-3.....Owner 1
Capt B H Alderson's Aden 9-10.....Mr Anderson 2
Capt Hodgson's Dayan 12-1 .....Mr Miles 3

ALSO RAN.—False Start 11-5, M V O 10-3.

BETTING:—Even money on False Start; 6 to 4 against M. V. O.; 7 to 1 the others.

M. V. O. attended by Aden led well into the straight where Little King came through and going strongly won by 1 1-1-2 lengths, same distance between second and third. Time.—2 min 1 3-5 secs.

ARAB PONY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Capt Watkins William's Great Power 11-0...Owner 1
Major G Moore's Sher 9-7 ..... Capt Winter 2
Lieut Col Jameson's Little King, 1-8 .....Owner 3

Three more ran.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Great Power; 6 to 4 against Sher, 5 to 1 against Little King.

Won by a neck; 4 lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 28 2-5secs.

HURST PARK PLATE—6 furlongs.

Capt Scott Nimmo's The Missus 12 7 .....Mr O'Brien 1
Major Stratton's Topsail, 11-10 .....Mr Miles 2
Capt Kennard's Puss 11 3 .....Mr Nicholson 3

ALSO RAN.—Estelle 11-3, Harfleur 10-13, Small Scotch 10-10, and Mariel (late Pale Face) 10 6.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Topsail; 2 to 1 The Missus; 5 to 1 Puss, 8 to 1 to 20 to 1 the others.

Won by 3 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 2 4-5 secs.

SANDOWN PARK R. C. and distance.

Major Stratton's Parkhill 12-4 ...Capt Scott Nimmo } Dead
Mr. Jardine Fisher's Mauser 10-5.....Mr Nicholson } heat.

Mr W E Elphinstone's Haymaker 10-5.....Capt Anderson 3

Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete 9-12 ....Capt Winter 4

ALSO RAN.—Mallinyook 11-13, Coel 11-8, and War-Cloud 10-6.

BETTING:—Evens Mauser; 4 to 1 Mallinyook and Coel; 8 to 1 Tete-a-Tete; 12 to 1 Parkhill; 10 to 1 Haymaker; dead heat; neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time—3min. 5 to 2-5 secs.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Durhams vs. King's Royal Rifles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The third round in the Durand Football Tournament this evening was played in beautiful weather and the ground was in perfect condition. The first match was between the above two teams. After the kick-off the Rifles ran down and had a shot at the Durham's goal, but it went wide. A few minutes later Rowson the Rifles left winger, put in a beautiful centre but the Durhams' back just managed to clear it at the expense of a corner nothing resulted from the corner kick. From the goal kick the Rifles again transferred play into their opponents' territory and kept up a heavy pressure on their goal and all but scored on several occasions. The Rifles' forward then ran the ball down and the centre forward getting possesion of it put in a stiff shot which the Durhams' goal-keeper just managed to save. A corner to the Rifles followed, from a careful kick Lee, the Rifles centre forward, just managed to head the ball into the net, thus scoring the first goal for his side. The Durhams then had a look in at the Rifles' goal and their centre forward lost a good chance of drawing level by kicking the ball over the bar from within two yards from the goal. The whistle soon after blow for half-time, the King's Rifles leading by a goal. The exchanges in the second-half were fairly even, but neither side was able to score and at the call of time the Rifles were left victorious by one goal to love.

In the sprint races between the Lancers and the Connaught Rangers the Lancers won and that between the East Yorks and Blackwatch, the Blackwatch won.

North Staffords vs. West Ridings.

The second game was between the North Staffords and the West Ridings. For the first 15 minutes or so the game was of a scrambling order, both sides indulging only in tall kicks. The Stafford forwards then settled down to work and carried down the ball into their opponents' territory several times, but could not score owing to erratic shooting. At half-time the results was love all.

The game in the second half was faster and the Staffords pressed their opponents almost the whole time, but could not score owing to the excellent goal-keeping of Chadwick, the Ridings' goal-keeper. At the call of time the game remained undecided, the result being a pointless draw.

Extra time was played and in the initial half of it the Ridings' centre forward got a beautiful chance of scoring, but shot wide. Nothing further of note happened after this and the teams again crossed over with a clean sheet. In the second half the game was most evenly contested, but neither side was able to score. At the call of time the game ended in a pointless draw and will be replayed to-morrow morning.

A POLO match, in which a team of society women played a team of well-known players including Mr. R. Grenfell of the English team is reported from Narragansett near New York. Two of the women rode astride and their team was heartily applauded for dashing riding and clever driving.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers' Tournament.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS vs. KHAN SAHEB'S TEAM.

The first game in the second round of this tournament between the above teams, was played on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening, and attracted a fairly large crowd. The football displayed however was of a very poor calibre, the Khan Saheb's team not doing nearly so well as had been expected by those who had seen them in their two practice games and the Fusiliers being very slow in their movements.

In the first half play was of a very even nature, but rather uninteresting, the first item of any note being a good screw shot from Mihilam, which just curled round the upright. Immediately following, the Fusiliers got down and Maloney (Sergt.) receiving had exceedingly hard lines with a stinging shot, which rebounded from the crossbar. Nearing half time Mud Hussain fouling O'Donnell a free kick was awarded the Fusiliers, and Oliver placing nicely to Crozier, the latter with an excellent shot opened the scoring. The interval arrived with the Fusiliers leading by one goal to love.

In the second half the Fusiliers played a slightly improved game, and soon after the restart were allowed a penalty kick, which, however was fruitless, Oliver kicking the ball straight to the goalkeeper. The latter at this period of the game was called upon to save several shots, but they all lacked pace, until Pte Maloney receiving a neat pass from O'Donnel, gave him no chance with a really good shot. Shortly after Sergt Maloney trickir a couple of opponents contributed the third goal, and the Fusiliers ran out winners of a rather poor game by three goals to nil.

Result:—

Dublin Fusiliers	3
Khan Saheb's Team	0

Teams:—

DUBLIN FUSILIERS: Goal: Finnigan; backs: Oliver and McGourty; half-backs: Clough, Reynolds and Loydall: forwards: Jervis, Lt. Crozier, Sergt Maloney, Pte. Maloney and O'Donnell,

KHAN SAHEB'S TEAM: Goal: Habibullah: backs: Mud Hussain and Bailey; half-backs: Sukul, Fido, Hussain and Abdul Hulsim; forwards: Fox, Griffin, Marshall, Lalgir and Mihilam.

During the interval the usual sprinting match was run off, teams representing the Bombay F. C. and the 14th Hussars and the former winning easily by 12 points to three.

THE LATE KING,

Bombay Presidency Memorial.

We publish to-day the fourth list of subscriptions to the King Edward Memorial Fund for the Bombay Presidency, showing a total subscription to date of Rs. 1,92,139-2-3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,45,760	11	0
H H The Gaekwar of Baroda	10,000	0	0
The Porbunder State	5,000	0	0
Messrs Wallace and Co	5,000	0	0
Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co	3,000	0	0
The Staff of Bombay Port Trust as under:—			
Bombay Port Trust Offices, Rs. 231-0-0; Bombay Port Trust Workshops Rs. 1,176-2-3; Other Departments, Rs. 701-7-0	2,108	9	3
H H the Chief of Bhor	1,500	0	0
The mills-hands of the Standard, David, and Swan Mills of their own free will	1,852	3	0
H E Sir George Clarke, G C M G, G C I E, Governor of Bombay	1,000	0	0
H H the Nawab of Sachin, A-D-C	1,000	0	0
H H the Raja of Jawhar	750	0	0
The Western India Turf Club	500	0	0
Messrs Nowrosji Wadia and Sons	500	0	0
Messrs Thos Cook and Son, Bombay	500	0	0
The Officers and Staff of the Bank of Bombay	347	0	0
The Principal, Professors and Tutors Grant Medical College	339	8	0
The Judges and Staff of the Small Causes Court, Bombay	279	0	0
Mr W H Michael, I C S, and the Staff of the Accountant-General's and Currency Offices	226	0	0
The Right Reverend Dr Edwin James Palmer, M A, LL D, Bishop of Bombay	150	0	0
The Office Staff of the Chief Storekeeper, B B and C I Railway	125	0	0
The Staff of the Customs, Salt, and Opium Department	117	9	0
The Staff of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co	116	12	0
The Hon Mr Justice G S Rao, M A, LL B	100	0	0
Messrs The Singer Manufacturing Co	100	0	0
Mr M Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police	100	0	0
The Rajkumar College, Rajkote (1st Instalment)	100	0	0
The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh	100	0	0
Mr Daji Abaji Khare	100	0	0
Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Baroda	100	0	0
H H the Chief of Jath	100	0	0
Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, Bijapur	100	0	0
The Staff of the J J Hospital, Bombay	99	10	0
Some of the Office Staff and Junior Assistants Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay	86	14	0
The Staff of the Emperor Edward Mills	81	8	0
The Hon Surgeon-General H W Stevenson, I M S	75	0	0
The Hon Mr W H Sharpe, M A	75	0	0
The Staff of Messrs Nowrosji Wadia and Sons	75	0	0
Mr Lallubhai A Shah	50	0	0
Mr R M Nissim	50	0	0
The New High School, Bombay	50	0	0
The Employees of the Cash and Pay Department B B and C I Railway	38	12	0
Mr N V Gokhale	30	0	0
Dr A P Cama, L M and S	25	0	0
Mr N M Samrath	25	0	0
Mr G K Dandekar	25	0	0
Mr P C Taraporewalla	25	0	0
Mr K H Kelker	25	0	0
Mr Manubhai Nanabhai	25	0	0
Mr B F Dastoor	25	0	0
Mr S S Parkar	15	0	0
Sums of and under Rs. 10	165	0	0
Total Rs.	1,92,139	2	3

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
STANLEY REED.
NAROTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS.
JAMSETJI ARDESIR WADIA.
Secretaries.

FRENCH INFANTRY RIFLE.

New Model in the War Office.

The question of the potential value of the Lebel type of rifle, which has been the official model used by the French army since 1886, continues to be debated—In general much to the disadvantage of the rifle. A well-known general attached to the technical services said, in an interview writes a Paris correspondent.

"The Lebel rifle is still an excellent weapon, but it is out of date when compared with the exactions of modern balistics. The rifle of to-day is automatic, and the technical services have tested a number of models of self-loading rifles, and several excellent specimens have been presented. I do not think, however, that it is necessary to re-arm the infantry at once. All that is required is to have in hand the necessary improved weapon to supply in case of need when any of our possible adversaries has improved upon the type of rifle which it now uses."

Lieut-Colonel Rousset, who is well known as the author of several books of military criticism, has few words to say, but thinks the Lebel gun out of date. The War Office, he says, knows well that it possesses the designs of a new rifle which is far better. It would be better, he adds, to spend ten millions sterling or so to re-equip the army with this model than to have to pay ten or twenty times as much for a war indemnity. General Langlois, probably the best-known French military critic, agrees with Lieut.-Colonel Rousset. He considers that the War Office is hanging back because of the fear of a great outlay. The initial expenditure has been placed as high as £40,000,000, but General Langlois thinks that the infantry could be re-equipped for a sum between £14,000,000 and £18,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The local disturbance in the South-West of the Punjab has been inactive, but the monsoon has been more vigorous over the head of the Peninsula and Burma. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Central India, Hyderabad and Mysore. There have been a few falls in Assam, the East of the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Bassein had three inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Yamethin and Mandalay two; Diamond Island and Toungoo one and a half; Maymyo four; Tezpur three; Shillong Chittagong, Mymensingh Amraoti and Gulbarga, two; Sutna, Pachmarhi, Akola and Bombay one and a half; Seoni, Raipur and Sholapur one; Chanda and Nizamabad three.

Forecast:—A diminution of the rainfall in Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Elephanta.	Byculla made.	Fort Colaba.	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered		66·80	60·49	61·44	52·92		
Wednesday, 21st Sept.	...	0·29	0·53	0·54	1·35		
Total	.....	67·09	61·02	61·98	54·27		
Same date last year	.....	81·83	76·9	89·48	63·07		

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL

September 21.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Oumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·30	In. cts. 62·27	In. cts. 62·97	In cts. 75·13

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most places; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and lower Sind. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West,—Indore reports 0·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore has had 0·16", Hoshangabad 0·59", Akola 1·44", Amrosti 1·91", Nagpur 0·29", Chanda 2·70", and Raipur 1·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper in the southern half of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen, Bombay records 1·35", Ratnagiri 0·66", Mormugoa 0·56" and Karwar 0·20". Skies continue heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal, maximum is in defect at most places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·18", Ahmednagar 0·81", Poona 0·11", Sholapur 1·21", Bijapur 0·23" and Nizamabad 2·61. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is either equal to or above normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan; minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the Peninsula and the southern half of the Central Provinces. Isolated showers have been reported from Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Peninsula and local rain in south Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in west Central India, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th Sept)	94·1	79·1	...	...
Jask	83·3	79·3	...	...
Muskat	83·8	82·6	...	...
Multan	104·8	78·5	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	95·9	69·9	...	...
Lahore	104·4	73·7	...	11·32
Sirsa	104·3	74·6	...	7·79
Ambala	97·5	74·0	...	20·39
Delhi	98·5	80·2	...	20·63
Agra	97·5	79·5	...	19·21
Mainpuri	93·3	78·0	...	18·04
Jhansi	94·5	78·5	...	27·92
Cawnpore	93·2	77·5	...	25·78
Allahabad	91·6	75·0	...	24·62
Jagadalpad	105·6	75·8	...	2·36
Karachi	94·5	76·9	...	12·16
Ajmer	90·4	76·7	...	16·08
Jaipur	98·2	76·1	...	13·65
Kotah	98·5	75·6	...	24·26
Bhuj	92·1	74·5	...	20·42
Dwarka	82·8	77·2	...	13·63
Veraval	87·6	71·0	...	31·39
Rajkot	94·6	75·5	...	24·15
Gnavnagar Para	89·6	78·1	...	33·95
Surat	96·1	76·2	...	23·72
Ahmedabad	97·3	73·4	...	23·23
Deesa	99·0	71·8	0·08	29·87
Neemuch	95·1	72·1	0·37	28·84
Indore	88·8	73·3	0·16	40·79
Jubbulpore	88·6	73·5	0·02	33·47
Sanger	87·6	74·4	0·59	48·31
Hoshangabad	85·2	75·1	0·02	20·95
Khandwa	85·2	72·1	1·44	20·97
Akola	85·2	70·3	1·91	33·19
Amraoti	90·1	74·8	0·29	49·28
Nagpur	87·5	72·0	2·70	43·79
Chanda	89·2	72·6	1·13	55·63
Raipur	79·0	73·8	1·35	54·27
Bombay	79·3	71·9	0·66	75·18
Satnagurl	77·9	70·7	0·56	76·28
Mormugoa	78·8	71·0	0·20	103·47
Karwar	84·9	71·1	0·18	22·59
Malegaon	77·8	68·5	0·81	27·09
Ahamednagar	76·0	68·8	0·11	22·69
Poona	77·8	69·4	1·21	27·92
Sholapur	80·2	68·2	0·23	16·85
Belgaum	76·3	64·1	...	33·32
Aurangabad	80·2	68·2	0·06	23·22
Nisamabad (Indur)	81·4	72·2	2·61	36·85
Hyderabad	81·3	71·2	...	18·83
Mangalore	81·8	69·3	0·65	100·08
Calicut	82·8	72·1	0·90	70·92
Cochin	81·7	75·3	0·76	70·11
Colombo	85·0	77·0	...	13·81
Masulipatam	82·8	76·2	0·05	28·27
Bellary	82·0	70·3	0·08	12·03
Cuddapah	82·2	71·6	0·16	34·27
Madras	86·0	77·0	...	18·00
Bangalore	76·3	64·3	0·15	27·27
Coimbatore	90·4	69·3	...	5·97
Trichinopoly	92·1	75·8	0·07	14·36
Negapatam	91·5	76·5	...	17·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st September was 29·783 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 ft. it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MILLINERIAL CHANGES.

It is not impossible that there will be this autumn a very decided change in millinery, writes a Paris correspondent, since there is nothing new under the sun, and one has had high crowns and low crowns lately, and borrowed from this, that, and the other period till we almost could tell the history of dress throughout the centuries backwards, however poor we might have been

BY THE WAY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. Dr. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., who presided over the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield recently is a very versatile and accomplished Canon of Manchester. He is an Emeritus Professor of Geology at—University College, London, an ex-president of the Geological Society and of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he has been Hulsean Lecturer and Wilde Lecturer. Dr. Bonney, since he commenced his career as Mathematical Master of Westminster School, has published numerous learned works on geology, theology, and church architecture. In his younger days he was a keen climber of mountains and president of the Alpine Club.

SHEFFIELD'S CLAIM.

Attention may be called to a claim made by Sheffield on the occasion of the first visit of the association to that city thirty-one years ago. The claim, as stated by the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" of August 21, 1879, was that the honour "of being the birthplace or, at least, the place of conception, of the Association," belonged to Sheffield. "We believe," states that paper in a leading article, "that the first idea of founding the Association occurred at a dinner-party given by the late John Hessey Abraham, of Sheffield Moor. The idea then mooted during the postprandial talk was destined to a quick fruition. Mr. Abraham, in conjunction with the late Earl Fitzwilliam and Sir David Brewster, prosecuted the plan, and were the agents in establishing a society which now ranks among the first of its nature in the world."

THE 1879 MEETING.

Among the famous scientists who attended the meeting of 1879 were Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury), who delivered an address on "Ants," Professor Ray-Lankester, and Sir William Crookes, then unknighted, who expounded his theory of radiant matter. One of the leading topics of the present day was foreshadowed in a little paper on "Flight and its Imitation" by Mr. Reed Brearey, hon. secretary to the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. "I am convinced," said Mr. Brearey, "that as flight has been abundantly proved to be merely mechanical power man's aerial transit is only a question of time." Prophet though Mr. Brearey was, modern aviators would look askance at the "model bird, made of goldbeaters' skin, with plane surfaces and horizontal screws' which he believed would solve the problem of "aerial transit."

THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA AND THE BIBLE.

Some figures were recently published in the Commonwealth concerning the sale of the Bible at the Antipodes. In the last year for which statistics are available, New South Wales took 21,600, Queensland 22,000, South Australia 1,600, Tasmania 1,000 Scriptures. The word Scriptures is used to cover distinct issues, whether complete Bibles, New Testaments, or separate books. Taking these figures together with the population of the different States, as set forth in the "Year-Book," says the "Herald" of Melbourne, the Queenslander, who has seldom been pictured as a saint, appears to be a more arduous Bible student than the South Australian, whose capital, Adelaide, is often referred to as the city of churches. Australia, often called Godless, buys, it appears, more Scriptures than most other countries of like population.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL VICAR.

The energetic and unconventional vicar of Brixton, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, has something to say of the failure of the modern Church in an article which he contributes to the "World's Work." "The churches are still lamentably behind modern thought; we are preaching doctrines which repel and insult the intellectual men of our age. The apologetics of the pulpit are compromises which satisfy no one, not even the clergy themselves, and therefore instead of allaying the scepticism of the day, it strengthens and fosters it." "We must have a revolution in the pulpit to save the situation. The Bible must be treated rationally, and the results of sane modern criticism made known."

MORE ATTRACTIVE SERVICES.

Mr. Waldron makes many characteristic proposals for reform in the services of his own Church, the Church of England, but he is quite aware of the opposition which would be engendered: It is difficult enough to get the men to come to church; when they come they dislike it and do not come again. I known that thousands would object to any alterations in the service. They are sticklers for the old-fashioned way; the dreary path to them has lost its ugliness. But is the dead hand of the past to rule us perpetually because of these pious conservatives?... Of course, we who advocate such radical changes will be charge with irreverence, lacking the devotional spirit, and so forth. Never mind; let them say on; we must work for what we believe will engender a greater devotion and kindle a more intelligent reverence. "Coming to the important question of sermons, we must have a revolution if the Church is to hold its own, and more especially if the Church is to get hold of the intelligent masses of modern times."

"CONCERNING ANTIQUE CLOCKS."

Some interesting particulars concerning antique clocks are contributed to the September "Connoisseur" by Mr. George Cecil. England and the Continent are, it seems, rich in those treasures, among them being the curiously complicated clock at Lyon Cathedral, the Strassburg clock, the Isaac Harbrecht clock on view at the British Museum, those at the church of St. Mary and the Dome church at Lubeck, and the wonderful seventeenth-century clock in the Grand Piazza, Venice. The Lyon clock was constructed in 1598, and was the work of Nicholas Lippius, of Basle and Nourison, a local clockmaker; it boasts seven figures, each of which appears in a niche once a week.

THE STRASSBURG AND VENICE CLOCKS.

Perhaps the Strassburg clock is the most wonderful of all; more than twenty feet in height, it was made by the Brothers Habrecht. It shows nearly fifty constellations of stars; the sun and the moon traverse its globe; a plan of the city of Strassburg, and the seven pagan deities—with a number of other allegorical figures and animals—also are shown. The Venice clock (which was put up about three hundred years ago) has almost as many monuments as the Strassburg one; a huge bell surmounts the structure, and every hour two bronze figures are made to strike it. At one time as each hour sounded a door would open to allow an angel with a trumpet to make its appearance; this figure was followed by three Oriental kings, who disappeared through another door, after bowing to the Virgin.

SOME OTHER CLOCKS.

A famous clock which took over thirty years to build, and which was exhibited at the great Exhibition of 1851, is Loseke's Exeter clock; below the works is a cabinet which when opened displays a miniature belfry with ringers, and the background is painted to represent a number of old buildings in Exeter. Interesting examples in private collections include Mr John Coates' long-case clock, from Yorkshire; Mr Walter Withall's two bracket clocks; and Mr Archibald Ramsden's long-case clock—in a fine inlay pattern with decorative hands—by P. A Scheg of Nuraberg, and a Cromwellian lantern clock; whilst at the Soane Museum are two clocks which will well repay a visit. The upper works of one of these revolve once in twelve months—requiring to be wound every two years, and the clock is in excellent going order.

"AUTOPLANE."

The "Gaulois" four months ago asked its readers for suggestions, for a word to designate the new methods of aeronautics. The best word sent in so far is "autoplane," says our contemporary. The inventor of this vocable is one of the doyens of the Paris Press, M. Mortimer d'Ocagne, who has been one of the leaders of thought in the French capital since 1858, when he joined the "Courier du Dimanche." The word "aeroplane," it is contended, applies equally to any kind of balloon, but autoplane would be suitable either for a biplane or monoplane. M. Mortimer d'Ocagne is the inventor of the word "autobus."

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THE TWO SERVICES.

"DREADNOUGHT" SLIPS VACANT.

The situation which was forecasted some months ago has become an accomplished fact, that is to say, that the only two building slips in the Government yard in which ships of the "Dreadnought" type—battleships or cruisers—can be constructed are idle. This inactivity in actual shipbuilding occurs at a time when supreme efforts are being made by at least one other Power to challenge our Naval supremacy, and the interval between the launching of the "Orion" and "Lion" at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively and the laying down of their successors will be parcically of five months' duration. In other words, we are drifting back to the dangerous principle of deferring the laying down of the large armoured ships in one year's programme till the commencement of the next calendar year. Sums of only £96,000 are set aside in the current estimates to be spent upon each of these prospective vessels up to March 31st next, and most of this will be absorbed in the manufacture of material.

A MARGIN OF THREE.

Actually, therefore, the Government are allowing the two most valuable and best equipped building slips at their disposal to remain unoccupied month after month, despite the fact that on the admission of the Prime Minister himself we are being so closely-pressed by Germany in naval shipbuilding that by the summer of 1913 the relative position in completed "Dreadnoughts will leave us a margin of four only viz 25 to 21. Moreover by the Naval Agreement with the Commonwealth Government, on the completion of the two "gift" ships provided by Australia and New Zealand, we have to appropriate a similar vessel for service with the Colonial "Dreadnoughts." Possibly the "Indefatigable," now completing at Devonport, will be sent to the Far East, so that the margin of strength in home waters will be further reduced in 1913. The gravity of the situation which is fast approaching would be modified in some measure by accelerating the construction of at least a portion of the five armoured ships in this year's programme, but up to the present indications are wanting that any of them will be laid down much before January. The position viewed in the light of recent events in Germany, and the significant sale of two of her battleships to Turkey on the very eve of their replacement being due, calls for immediate and resolute action. Above all it is much to be regretted that at this juncture the Government's two "Dreadnought" building slips should be idle, with no prospect of their being utilised this side of Christmas.

CADETS' EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Justification of what has been stated on more than one occasion with reference to the detrimental effect of the six months' cruisers for naval cadets, which is the rule in H.M.S. 'Cornwall," is to be found in the "passing-out" examination list Part II. for July. It is an unpleasant duty to point out the poor results obtained, and one which is undertaken with reluctance, but the object in doing so is to try and remedy a system which apparently does not conduce to the best interests of the service. Briefly, the facts are as follows:—There were sixty-two cadets in H.M.S. "Cornwall," and of these no fewer than thirty-three failed to get classified higher than third, and thirteen were awarded second places; while in seamanship and engineering there were thirty-two thirds and eleven seconds. The most regrettable feature in the examination list is four failures. This is not the place to go into the causes which have contributed to these indifferent results; that is the duty of the authorities, and it will no doubt be felt that an obligation rests on the Admiralty to institute an inquiry into the subject. There may be valid reasons for the low standard of merit; if so the parents of the cadets are entitled to be informed of them. Suffice it, however, to say that the opinion prevails that six months' cruises produce "staleness" towards the end, and in confirmation of this view it may be pointed out that the results of the passing-out examination in H.M.S. "Cornwall" do not compare favourably with those in the case of the cadets belonging to H.M.S. "Cumberland," which only remains away about three months at a time.

A PORTABLE COOKING APPARATUS.

During the military operations which were carried out in East Kent by the 10th Infantry Brigade recently, a portable cooking apparatus, invented by Brigadier-General the Hon. E J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, was experimented with. The apparatus is carried on a four-wheeled wagon, and whilst following up the troops to their bivouac is in operation so that 600 pints of soup can be immediately served out to the men from one of these wagons on the rendezvous being reached. Another innovation was the carrying by the Brigade of portable tents for every man. These tents consist of a thin waterproof covering held two feet from the ground by four bamboo pegs, the men sleeping under them in their waterproof sheet and blanket. To prove the resourcefulness of the 10th Infantry Brigade, their commanding officer, Brigadier-General the Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, set them the task on of improvising with objects at their disposal at Shornciffe Camp the best means of crossing a river. The Hythe Military Canal, which is 60 ft. wide at Seabrook, was selected for operations. The devices were of a varied character, such as bundles of straw wrapped in waterproof sheets used for bivouacing, A dozen of these bundles were lashed to poles in rows of three, giving floating and carring capacity to bear four man. A soldier swam with a rope to the other side, and the improvised raft was then hauled over. Rafts were also made of wooden cases; these were covered with waterproof sheets and roped to poles. Military zinc washtubs were used in a similar way, as well as water barrels, stacks of faggot wood, and planks of timber. An ingenious scheme was that employed by the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Barrack-room table tops were lashed to poles and an effective bridge was quickly made and thrown across the canal, a dozen men marching over at a time. This bridge took longer to make than the rafts, but it allowed a continuous stream of troops to cross over, the whole of the battalion thus reaching the opposite side of the canal in less time than any of the other battalions.

TERRITORIAL SHOOTING.

No doubt the conditions of the weather were much against good shooting being made on the occasion of the competitive practice carried out by some Territorial batteries at Okehampton lately. Yet, after making full allowance for the atmospheric difficulties encountered, experts were of opinion that the shooting was altogether unsatisfactory and disappointing. All the batteries exposed themselves too much, the ranging was very defective, and the firing slow. The fusing of the shell moreover, was so bad that the result was ineffective. One is not in the least surprised to learn that the whole performance was a sheer waste of ammunition. In short, the Territorial batteries are a sham and their upkeep under present conditions of training is a waste of public money. It takes three or four years to make an efficient horse or field artillery gunner or driver, and, apart from mere gun drill, fire discipline requires constant practice in the field. Again, the officers must have continual practice in handling a battery at a rapid pace and in executing tactical movements in an intelligent manner, especially when bringing a battery into its position for action. It is quite ridiculous to imagine that any headway can be made in the multifarious duties which appertain to horse and field artillery with the meagre opportunities Territorial batteries are at present given of learning their work.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

The men themselves admit that they are inefficient and could not take the responsibility of defending our shores unless aided by a large number of Regulars. The officers of the force have a mere smattering of their duties in the field. The artillery can neither manœuvre nor shoot, because there are no ranges, available. and the Yeomanry have only about one horse for every five men, the hired horses going the rounds of the various camps, the dates of which are fixed by the contractors who provide the mounts. As regards shooting the Yeomanry are no better than their comrades in the Territorial Infantry. In short, the best that can be said for Mr. Haldane's scheme is that it provides a framework on which to raise a home defence army on compulsory lines. We must have sufficient numbers and we must have adequate training for the irreducible minimum of men. The necessary preliminary instruction can only be imparted in early manhood in order to avoid undue interference with civil avocations. When once a thorough grounding in military knowledge has been imparted the standard of efficiency can be maintained without difficulty by a comparatively short annual training. The present system of advanced manœuvres without the first steps having been taught is quite unsound.

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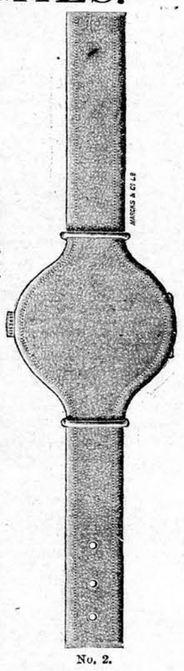

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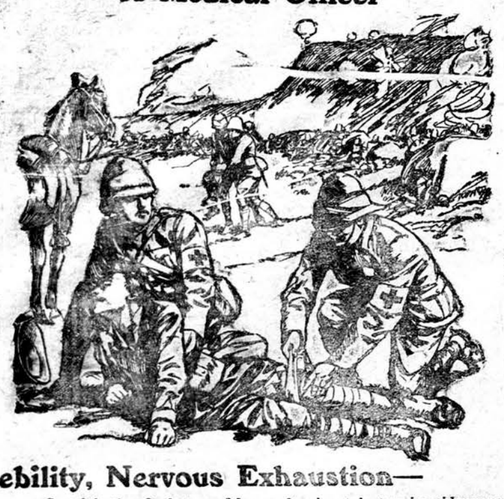
A Medical Officer



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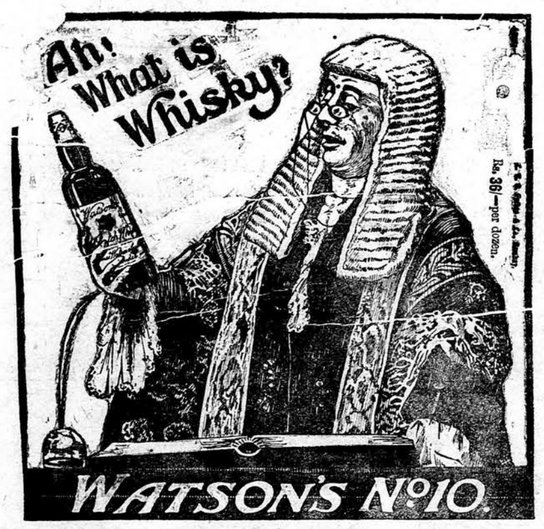

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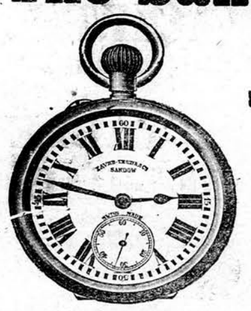

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